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INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 11, 1929

No. 19



Joanna Cotton Mills at Goldville, South Carolina,

liked so well the results they were getting from the new Bahnson Humidifiers in their main mill that they had these humidifiers installed in their new addition recently completed.

The new Bahnson Humidifier creates a horizontal circulation of the air around the room, gently and thoroughly mixing the moist air with the dry, so that the relative humidity does not vary with the location of the humidifier but is even and uniform throughout the room.

You would like the New Bahnson Humidifiers, too. Let us tell you why.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street

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Southern Textile Association Convention Number

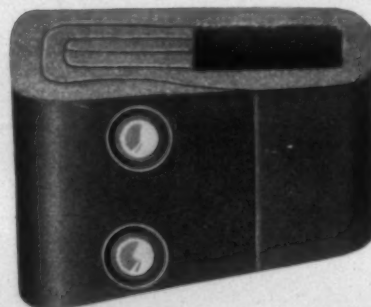


"Here is an entirely
NEW Picker—



that saves at
least one-half
installation cost

and wears
3 to 4
times
LONGER"



"Now for the first time a
picker is available that has been
scientifically designed for its job.

you — scientifically correct in
size, shape and position.

It is no longer necessary to
waste time in trimming and cut-
ting to make a picker fit the
picker stick. Graton & Knight
50 can be installed immediately
without cutting or trimming—it's
made to fit the picker stick per-
fectly.

These are only two features of
the Graton & Knight 50 that
will save you at least half the
cost of installation and give you
3 to 4 times the wear of ordinary
pickers.

Neither is there any guess
work in making the shuttle point
hole. It is already made for

Tests under actual working
conditions in Textile Mills have
proved the truth of these state-
ments.

Write us today for complete
information and prices."

**OTHER
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS**

Leather Belting
Rubber Transmission Conveyor
and Elevator Belting
Mechanical Rubber Goods
Lace Leather
Round Belting
Belt Cements and Dressings
Leather Pickers
Lugs and other Loom Straps
Woven Textile Lug Straps
Textile Aprons
Link "V" Belting

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Send for your free copy
of the Belting Manual,
the most complete
book of its kind.
One hundred and
ninety-six pages
of practical belt-
ing and trans-
mission infor-
mation.

Graton & Knight Company

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

TANNERS

LEATHER PRODUCTS

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING





New Silk and Rayon **WARP BEAM**



***Eliminates
all paper costs***

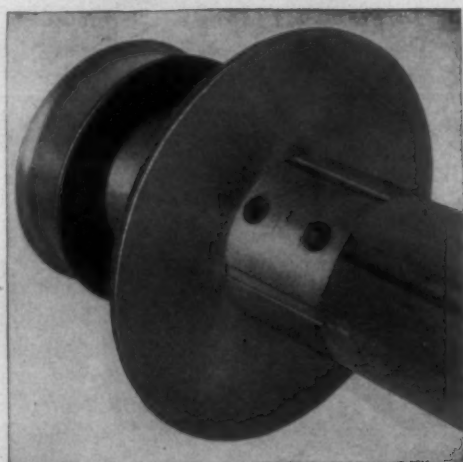


Illustration shows the construction which makes the joint between the inside surface of the adjustable flange and the barrel so tight that no silk can get between them

THIS is an investment which pays 25% per year from savings in cost of paper alone. In addition, the cost and bother of collecting, removing and sorting all paper are eliminated. And of utmost interest to some mills is the ability to beam up to 3200 yards on one beam.

Knowing the requirements of a beam of this kind, we have built it sturdily and accurately to avoid damaging an expensive silk warp.

Evidence of the existing need for the New Silk and Rayon Warp Beam is shown by the sales records established within 30 days after its announcement.

Can't we send prices to YOU?



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER - - - CHARLOTTE, N.C.



Humidification builds up regain from cards to loom

If you want larger profits, consider this. You use a vegetable fibre. It contains a natural moisture. Frictional heat is trying to grab off all the moisture it can get. If it can't get it by humidification, it takes it from the raw material.

When it does this you are paying toll. Quench the insatiable thirst of this mechanical heat and you can speed up your operations—and more; you can keep the natural moisture the original fibre had—something you bought and paid for.

There are two factors in larger textile profits; speeding up—and holding “regain.” A ParkSpray engineer can help you.

ParkSpray
Humidification Systems

Parks-Cramer Company

Fitchburg, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C.

CANADA: Hamilton, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin: Elbrook, Inc.

GREAT BRITAIN IRELAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE:
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., 165 Queen Victoria St., London, England
Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France

INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd.

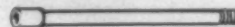
MEXICO: Mexico City: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100



First, I want to say we are engineers. I don't mean by that that our shingle is out to usurp the place of the industrial engineer. I mean that all our approaches to our own problems—and we have them—and to yours, are on an engineering basis, and from an engineering standpoint.

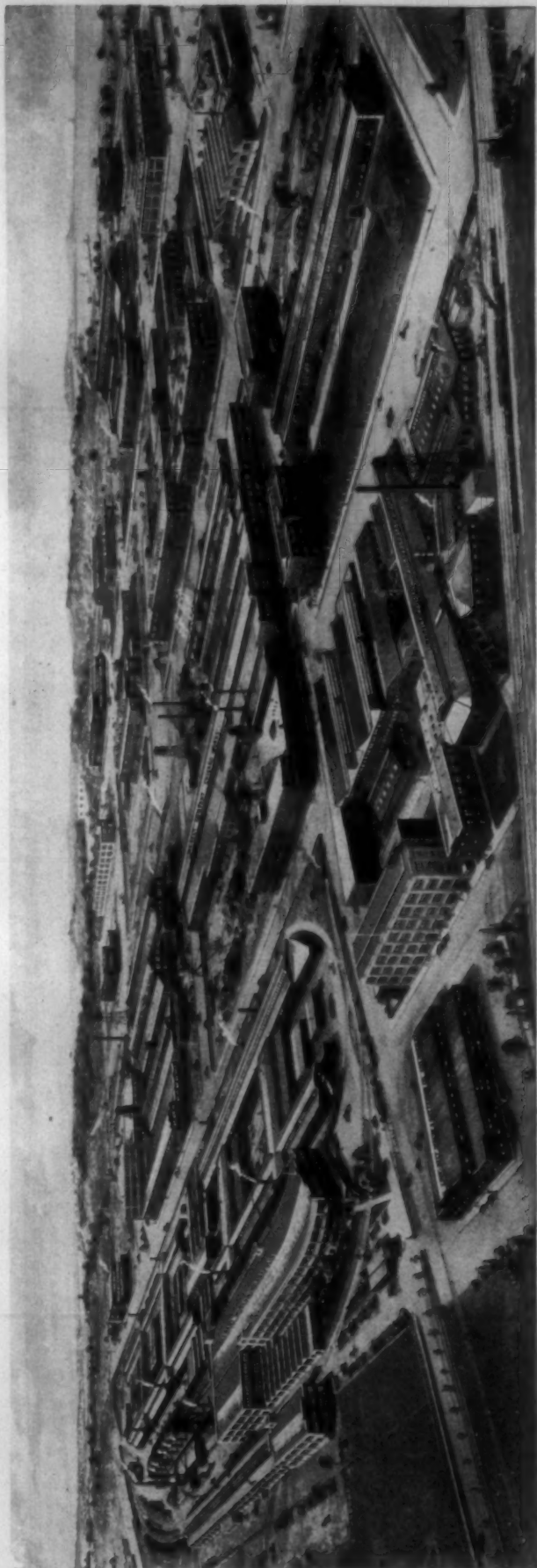
But what do we engineer?

We engineer piping. And since piping was our basic activity and since we have for two generations done it with all our strength and intelligence, many things have conspired to help us.



It led us to the humidifier business. We tackled it because it was an outlet for more piping. We very soon found out that the mere wish to have an outlet for more piping didn't necessarily imply that we were entitled to it. We very soon found out that we didn't know enough about it. No one did—and so, just to make an outlet for more piping, we had to know more about the business of humidifying. So we kept the engineering attitude and tried to find out if there was data. And we found there was. It was obscure but all it needed was digging. And digging deeper and trying to make sure made the humidifier business better.

The honest-to-goodness engineer never gets over the study habit. There seem to be quite a few people left who want things done by folks with that viewpoint, and it is these people whom we serve in industrial heating, ventilating, air washing and conditioning, industrial piping and such.



The Plants and Warehouses that make LINK-BELT Service Possible

In business longer than half a century—the Link-Belt organization has grown until today it comprises 40 offices, 12 factories, 16 warehouses, and has hundreds of distributors scattered throughout the land, for the convenience of its many customers.

The above picture shows that if our 12 factories and 16 warehouses were located near each other, they would form an industrial community of considerable size; and it is these extensive facilities that are available to you at all times. Sales offices that are not located at factory or warehouse addresses, are not included in the picture.

Link-Belt Company makes just about "everything industry needs for

handling materials mechanically and transmitting power efficiently," and serves all industries—no order being too small or too large for us to handle to your satisfaction.

Prompt Deliveries—Constant Attention to Improvement of Product to meet the ever-changing times—Continued Service to Industry. These are features of Link-Belt Service and Experience that one can easily visualize as the background of the photograph, and as the reason for Link-Belt's steady growth and enlargement of engineering, manufacturing and distributing facilities.

Make use of our facilities at every opportunity.

Ashland, Ky.
Atlanta
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston
Buffalo
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dallas, Texas
Denver
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Kansas City, Mo.
H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.
Chicago New York

LINK-BELT COMPANY
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS
SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

Los Angeles
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee
New Orleans
New York
Oakland, Cal.
Pittsburgh
Portland, Ore.
Seattle
St. Louis
Utica, N. Y.
Wilkes-Barre
In Canada—LINK-BELT LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Elmira, Ont.

GOOD BOBBINS

are essential to

GOOD SPINNING

Bobbins made to fit your spindles properly and best adapted in size for the numbers of yarn you are spinning will give you more and better work.

Good bobbins quickly pay for themselves.

Special attention should be given to the size and style of spinning bobbins used in connection with filling wind. To get the full benefits of filling wind the bobbins should be designed to meet the particular conditions in each mill. Not alone should the style of spindles, traverse, diameter of ring and numbers of yarn to be spun, be taken into consideration, but also speed of front rolls, staple of cotton and other factors.

For years we have specialized in spinning bobbins. If you have any questions as to the size or style of a spinning bobbin, either for warp or filling wind, that will best answer your requirements, feel free to write us and we will give you the benefit of our experience.

We also make all types and kinds of filling bobbins, both plain and for automatic looms, twister bobbins, card room bobbins, spools, rolls and tubes.

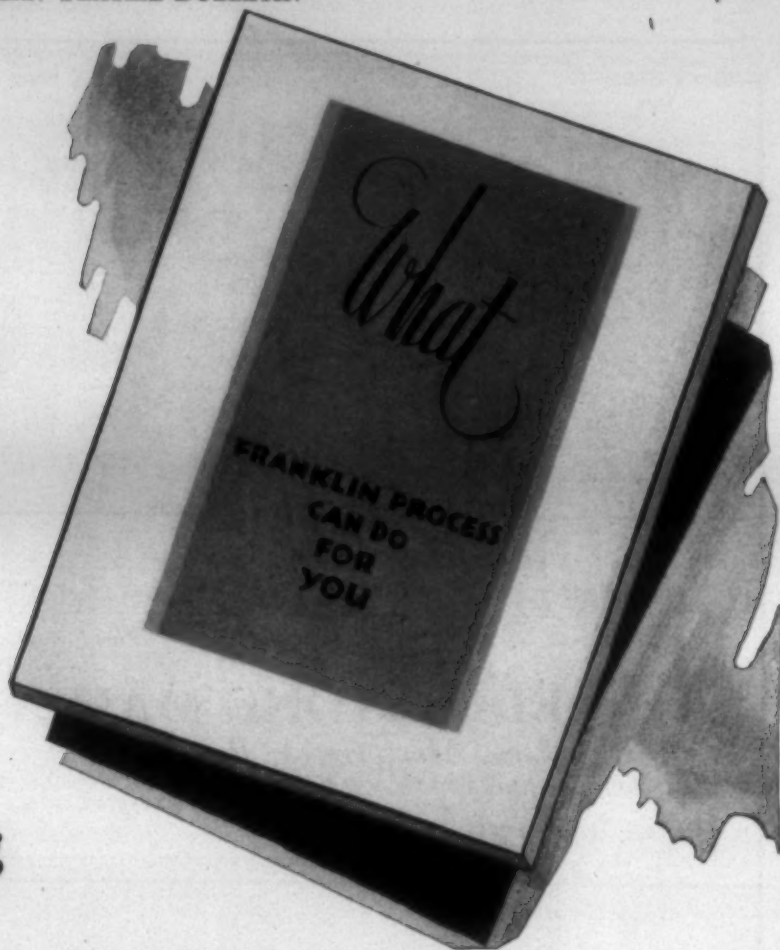
The Dana S. Courtney Co.,

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agent, A. B. Carter, Gastonia, N. C.

You

**Can
Profitably
Use
This FREE
Merchandising
Service**



AUTHORITIES agree that one of the most important factors affecting the sale of a product is in merchandising it to the entire selling chain—acquainting everyone who is a potential buyer or seller of your products with its merits.

We have put in operation a Free merchandising service for users of Franklin Process Colored Yarns that will reach the wholesale, cutting-up, and retail trades.

If your products contain Franklin Process Colored Yarns it will pay you to get the complete facts. The entire plan is explained in our portfolio—"What Franklin Process Can Do For You."

Send today for a copy. Both the portfolio and the merchandising service it describes are offered you free of all charge.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
*Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in the World
 also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines*

FRANKLIN PROCESS
Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form

• PLANTS •

PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE
 SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.
 Greenville, S. C.
 CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 FRANKLIN RAYON CORPORATION
 Providence, R. I. So. Boston, Mass.
 New York Office, 66 Leonard St.

*Mail this Coupon for
Your Free Copy*

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
 564 EDDY ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gentlemen: Please send me your portfolio—"What Franklin Process Can Do For You." I understand this is to be sent without cost or obligation to me.

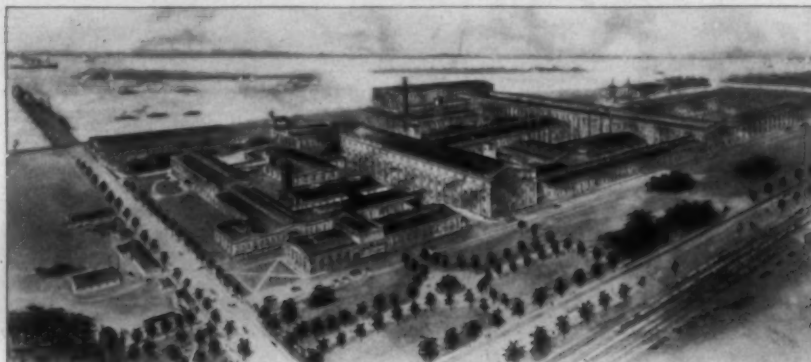
NAME.....
 TITLE.....
 NAME OF COMPANY.....
 STREET.....
 CITY.....
 STATE..... AD-292.

Joseph Bancroft
1831

Joseph Bancroft & Sons
1865

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
1889

Between the South and the Market



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President

JOSEPH BANCROFT
Vice-President

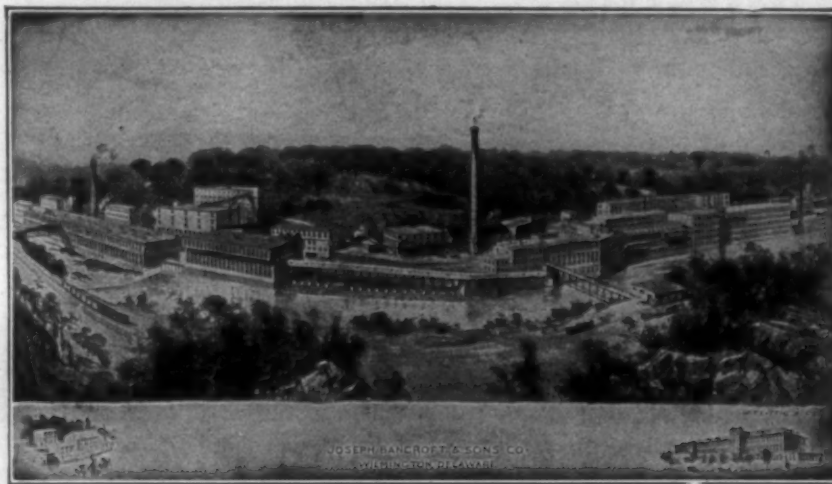
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Vice-President and Manager

R. O. COOKE
Secretary and Treasurer

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Bleachers, Mercerizers, Printers, and Finishers of Fine Fabrics

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Bleachers, Mercerizers, Dyers and Finishers

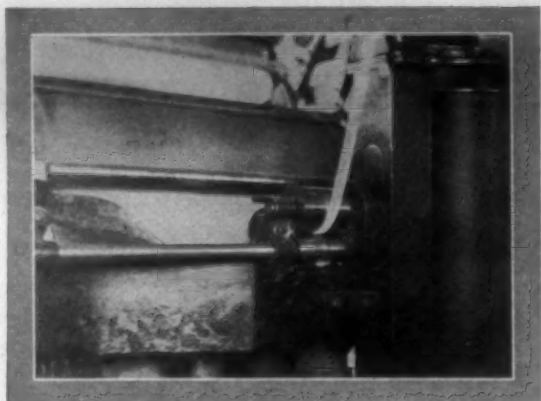
Cotton Piece Goods

Wilmington, Del.

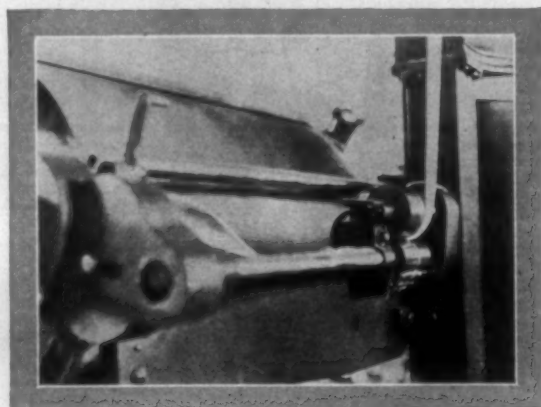
JOHN BANCROFT, JR.
Sales Mgr.

New York Office
290 Broadway

COMFORT and HEALTH ... with PROFIT!



Does your Cardroom
look like this



... or like this?

It is now possible to have the air in your card and picker rooms practically free from lint, dirt and fly.

"70 % of the fly is prevented by use of the 'BRETON MINEROL PROCESS'" ... states a well-known Mill Superintendent.

"407 Lbs. less 'sweeps' a month after we started to use 'BRETON MINEROL PROCESS'" ... North Carolina Mill Superintendent.

8 Ounces of "Breton Minerol E" per bale in a Gastonia County Mill reduced the fly and lint by 12 ounces for every 2,500 feet of floor space.

"BRETON MINEROL PROCESS" thus gives a positive and economical method of keeping the air clean.



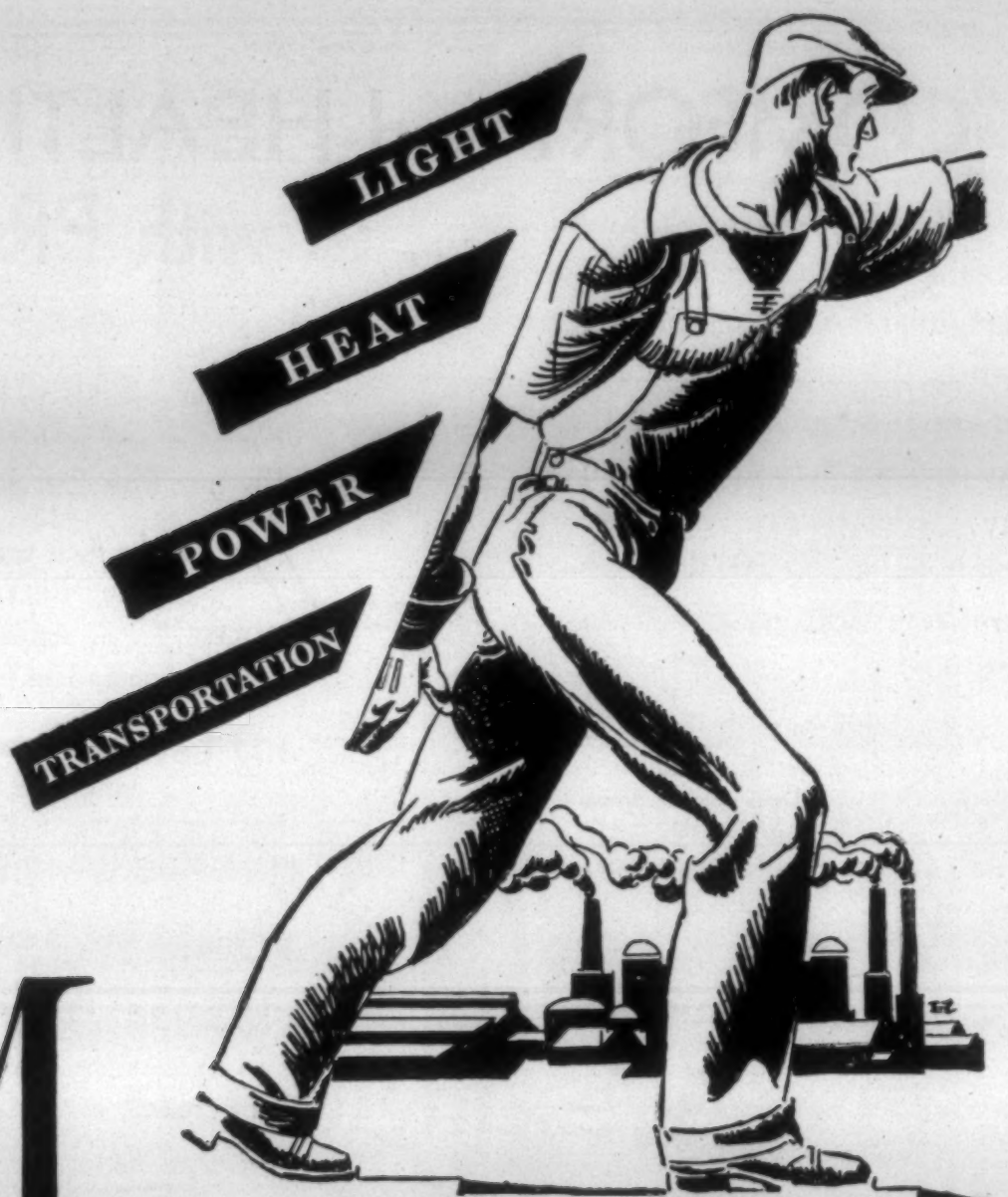
Average Cost 15c per bale.

The Actual Production of Yarn is Increased.

The "Invisible Losses" are Materially Smaller.

BORNE SCRYMSEY COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK



T 30502

M

Modern industry swings ahead with new electric tools . .

Call the roll of the modern developments which are speeding production for the textile industry--and electricity answers "Here" at every turn.

Motors are designed for continuous operation day in and day out. Accu-

rate control keeps them unerringly consistent for the delicate and complicated nature of the various processes. Individual motor drives eliminate overhead shafts, flapping belts, and dusty rooms. In an emergency,

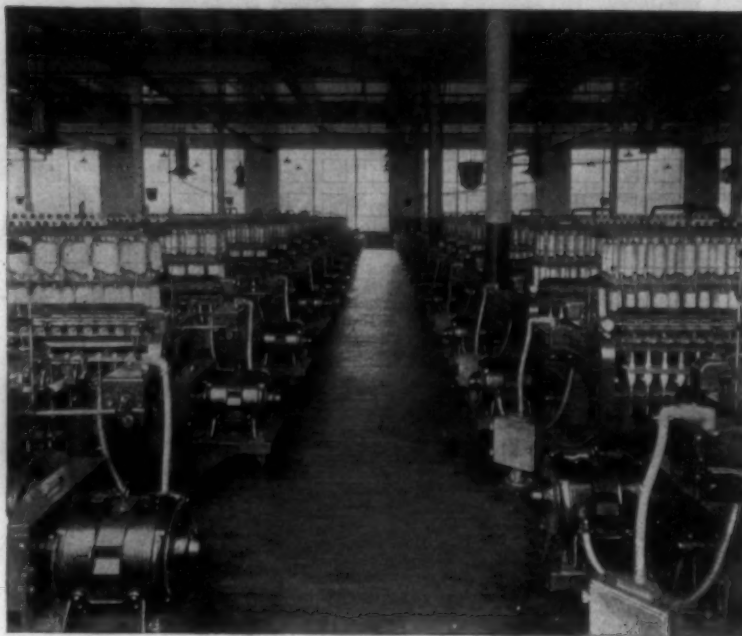
safety devices cut off power with lightning quickness.

Electric lighting transforms the entire mill into a bright and inviting place to work. Electric trucks reduce manual labor and clear the aisles for safety and efficiency. Electrically powered blowers automatically control temperature and humidity.

For years Westinghouse has worked with, and for, the textile industry in every phase of operation and in every electrical development. Westinghouse offers the services of the men behind these modern developments—engineers who are con-

stantly studying materials and processes—specialists who are familiar with the application of electrical equipment to the various textile machines.

*The Sign of a
Westinghouse Dealer*



Spinning Room in the Dixie Spinning Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

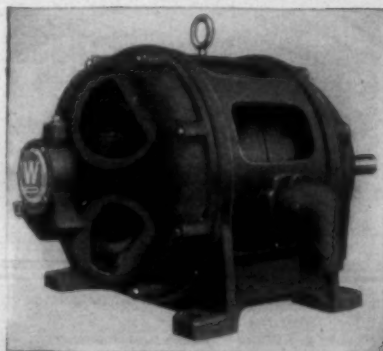
Westinghouse

T30502-A

How

Westinghouse Serves the Textile Industry

For the varied requirements of light, heat, power and transportation, Westinghouse designs and manufactures equipment covering the entire range from the production of power to its ultimate application. Textile mills can obtain, through Westinghouse, complete electrification under



undivided responsibility, including the following apparatus:

Capacitors	Micarta Gears
Cafeteria Equipment	Motors and Control
Circuit-Breakers	Power Plant Equipment
Commercial Cooking	Panelboards
Elevators	Recording Instruments
Fans	Safety Switches
Fuses	Stokers
Lighting Equipment	Switchboards
Lightning Arresters	Transformers
MAZDA Lamps	
Meters	

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NOW- ALLIS-CHALMERS TEXROPE from 2 to



Two sections of our stock rooms, showing some of the larger Texrope belts and sheaves carried in stock.

Texrope Drive is patented. It offers exclusive advantages to the manufacturer interested in smooth, silent, vibrationless power transmission. Texrope Drives are positive, flexible, multiple belt drives for short centers. They require no lubrication, and are not affected by moisture or atmospheric conditions. Built to specifications in sizes from 1 to 2000 H. P.



DRIVES 100 H.P.!

Texrope Drives from 2 to 100 H. P. in ratios from 1:1 to 7:1 now ready for immediate shipment from stock!

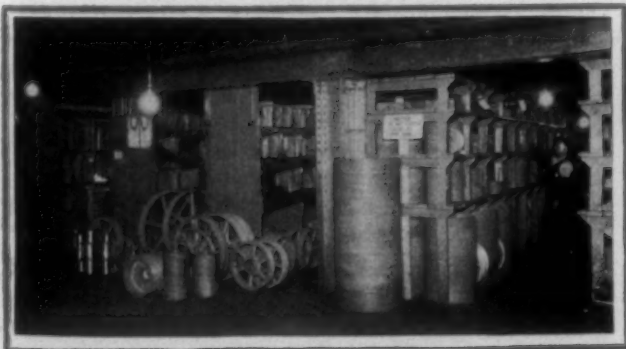
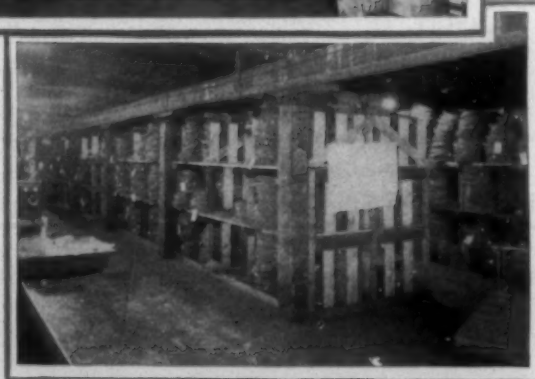
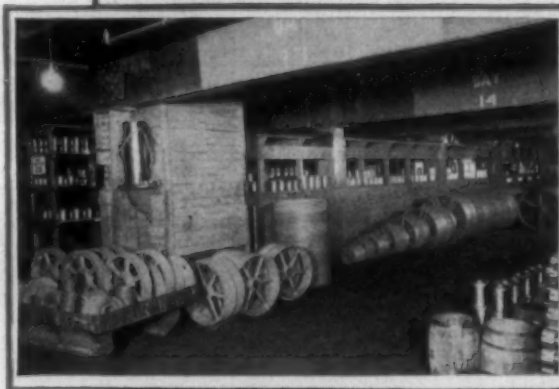
A GAIN Allis-Chalmers leads in power-transmission service to the modern manufacturer!

We now offer Stock Drives in 83 different ratios for **each** Horse-Power rating within the range indicated above. This unusually wide selection makes it possible to secure a standard speed for any motor, within the ratios of 1:1 to 7:1.

The photographs shown here indicate only a small part of our great warerooms filled with Texrope belts and sheaves. Nowhere else can the manufacturer secure such complete comprehensive power-transmission service for such a wide range of horse-power ratings, **with immediate delivery from stock.** This is just another indication of Allis-Chalmers superior engineering and manufacturing leadership in the power-transmission field!

Today over 60,000 Texrope Drives are transmitting almost one million horse-power for machinery of every type. In every industry TEXROPE is proving its supremacy over belts, gears and chains. An interview with an Allis-Chalmers engineer will quickly reveal all the features of this 98.9% efficient drive. Our service is complete. It is typically Allis-Chalmers in every respect.

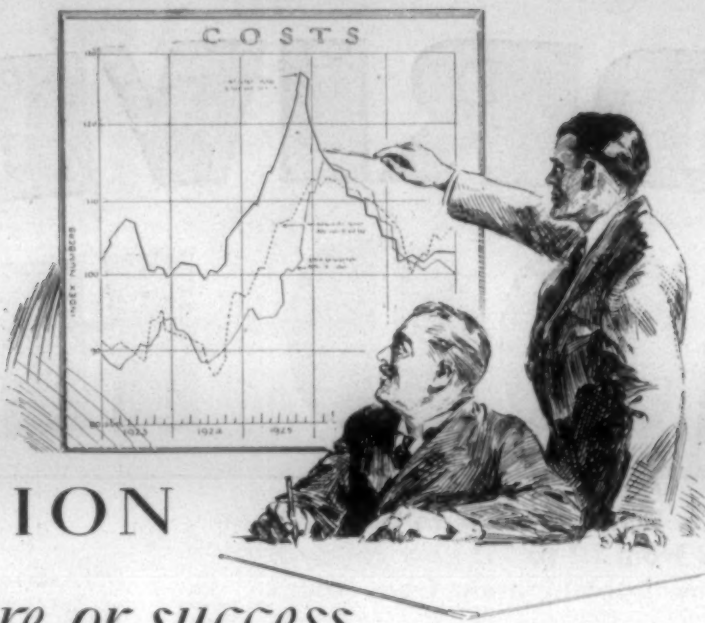
ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Specialists in Power Machinery Since 1845
TEXROPE DIVISION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
District Offices in all Principal Cities.



These pictures indicate in a small way the great stock of Texrope belts, sheaves and bushings ready for immediate delivery. These include all sizes from 2 to 100 H. P., with 83 different ratios of sheaves for each horse-power rating.

INST 74 JTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Cost of PRODUCTION *determines failure or success*



It is no secret that today textile mills compete in a difficult market. Prices are fairly stable but fewer goods are being sold. As a result, mills are producing for a limited market and competition is keen. Buyers, knowing this, purchase only the finest materials.

Yet, despite these handicaps, some mills are running twenty-four hours a day and making money. . . . the reason is simple. In these successful mills you'll find no old-fashioned, obsolete machinery. Owners have learned that upon low unit costs depends success, and that only the most efficient equipment makes such costs possible.

The Whitin Wool Spinning Frame is an excellent example of the efficiency that is so essential today. It —

Increases spindle production 148%

Decreases costs 48%

Offers an annual saving of \$1279.85

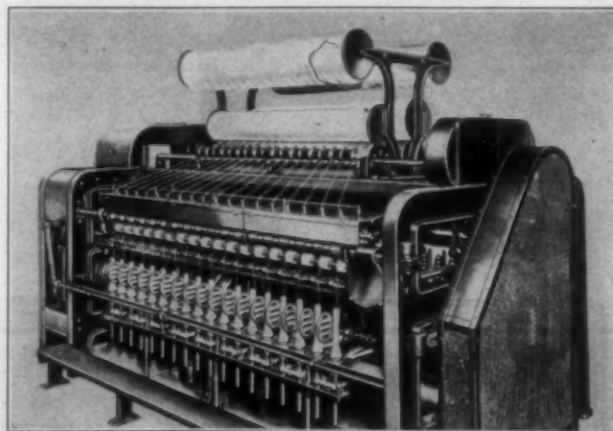
(Figures quoted from a Nielsen Survey)

The Nielsen Survey—conducted by a group of impartial engineers of the A. C. Nielsen Company—shows that the original investment will be returned in less than 2½ years.

The value to you of the Whitin Wool Spinning Frames as cost-saving, production-increasing equipment, and as formidable competitive weapons, more than offsets the first cost—even though it may include junking other machines.

Limited space here makes impossible a complete description of the advantages offered by Whitin Wool Spinning Frames. For this reason we suggest that you have one of our representatives call and explain the machines to you in detail. Requesting a call will obligate you in no way.

Whitin Wool Spinning Frame



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, G. A.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 11, 1929

No. 19

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations In Industry

With "Human Relations" for the principal theme, the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, held July 5th and 6th at Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., was in keeping with the high standard set by previous meeting of the Association. The attendance was large and the program a splendid one in every respect.

L. L. Brown is New President

At the business session, new officers of the Association were elected as follows: President, L. L. Brown, superintendent of the cotton mill of the International Shoe Company, Malvern, Ark.; Vice-President, J. O. Corn, superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Chairman of the Board of Governors, T. W. Mullen, superintendent of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C.; Executive Secretary, F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C. New members of the Board of Governors were elected as follows: W. W. Arnold, Jr., agent of the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. C. Montjoy, superintendent of Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; Oliver G. Murphy, superintendent of the Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala.; and W. P. Leister, Walhalla, S. C.

Friday Morning Session

The first session was called to order by President Carl R. Harris at 10 o'clock. Captain Bartlett, Commissioner of Public Safety of Asheville, made a very entertaining address of welcome. The response was by H. G. Winget, of Gastonia, who spoke in his characteristic humorous style.

The address of President Harris was one of the outstanding features of the meeting. His remarks in full were as follows:

Address of President Harris

Serving you during the past year I have ever been conscious of the fact that you could not bestow a greater honor upon any man. I will look back upon the year spent as President of the Southern Textile Association with a deep feeling of gratitude that you have allowed me the privilege of serving an organization, which is doing a work that is unsurpassed in its field.

We have not accomplished what I had hoped that we would, but if we continue to work together and give our officers the co-operation that you have so freely given us, I am sure that our Association will soon receive the recognition and credit that it is justly due.

We regret losing the services of our past secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. M. Gregg. I know that you all join me in wishing him much success in his new endeavors. Fortunately we were able to secure a very fine young man to take his place and I wish to commend our present secretary and treasurer, Mr. Joseph C. Cobb, for the very efficient manner in which he has been handling the work. He is worthy of our fullest co-operation, which I am sure that he will receive.

During the past year, as heretofore, our sectional meetings have gone forward doing a work which is of inestimable value to the textile industry of the South. Our oldest divisions have only been active for the past decade, yet we know that the inspirations derived from such intercourses, have in a large measure brought about the general state of efficiency that now prevails in most of our plants.

I wish to take this occasion to commend the leaders of the various sections for the good work which they have done during the year, and thank them for the able support which they have given me. Your co-operation has enabled them to accomplish what they have and I wish to urge that you continue to give them your very generous support.

Sometimes we do not feel that our executive officers know and appreciate the extent to which this work has been of value to them. I am sure that they know and are deeply in sympathy with what we are doing. They, like we, are having troubles which are keeping them busy. It would be well worth while to both, if some plan could be worked out whereby their associations and ours could be more closely linked together in their work.

My predecessor of last year, Mr. L. R. Gilbert, sounded a warning that evil forces were at work among us. I know that we underestimated the serious intent of this warning and felt that it was prompted during a pessimistic moment. You have seen the fruits of this work ripen into materialization in different localities during the past year, bringing with it strife, discord and even bloodshed.

Unless something can soon be done to show our people that they are following false leaders, it is destined to seriously disrupt the sincere spirit of brotherly love which for so long had been a bond between employer and employee in our Southern mills. We should make every effort in our power to heal the breach which has been brought about by these foreign agitators, as it is

sure to lead to serious consequences and extreme suffering for our people if they follow them.

I must say that so long as we give our people the consideration due them and strive to better their conditions in every way, that good judgment will allow, I do not believe that they will follow far, leaders that have no other interest in their welfare than to stir their emotions to camouflage their real motive, which is to extract a comfortable living for themselves without having to work for it.

I can't help but believe that they will soon realize that any system which fails to put a premium on work, ability and merit will work to their disadvantage. Under our present industrial system, every individual regardless of what he may be doing has the opportunity of climbing to the top in his profession. Whereas, if the principles that some are advocating were in practice this would not be possible. When the incentive to do better is taken away from any human being the most valuable part of life has been destroyed. This is something that we should always keep in mind in our dealings with our fellowman.

It is difficult for our people to realize that the mills are passing through the most strenuous and trying period that they have ever faced and are today struggling for existence, when all about us our other major industries seem to be flourishing and the country as a whole has for the past seven years been enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

It is not my intention or duty to discuss the cause or remedy for the condition that we are facing, except as it applies to the manufacturing end of the business.

Our executives have all agreed that the cause is over-production, brought about by various causes, some of which can and will be remedied by them in due course of time by proper co-operation. There are some which must be met by we operating executives.

Today as never before we are feeling the effects of keen competition in foreign markets. In 1915 China had 31 cotton mills with a total of 1,008,986 spindles and 4,564 looms. They have expanded until in 1928 they had 129 mills with 3,638,098 spindles and 29,788 looms. Extremely low wages with other favorable conditions have allowed the Chinese mills to show large profits, especially during 1928, while most of our mills did not make any money. We may expect a continued expansion of the mills in China and other countries, which will in turn add to the competition to be met. We can meet our part of this in two ways.

First, by producing goods of superior quality. This should be an easy matter with our educated and highly skilled Southern born people to man the operations.

Second, we must find ways and means of lowering our manufacturing costs. This is the difficult task that must be accomplished and at the same time not only retain, but raise the standard of living of the people.

Our mill owners of the South have expended large sums of money to see that their employees were given the opportunity to secure educational and other advantages. During the past year a Methodist minister in an average size mill community made this remark to me: "I have had churches in some of our larger cities, but I am preaching to more college graduates here than I have ever preached to before." It will be entirely unfair and cowardly if we do not make every effort to solve our problems in such a way as to help them retain these advantages.

Most of our mills are operating fairly efficiently and at a fair cost considering the methods. To lower our cost to any appreciable extent it is going to be necessary

for us to work out and adopt newer methods of operating.

First, we must take advantage of every modern improvement in machinery that will enable us to produce more pounds of goods per operative.

Second, we as operating men must see that our machinery is kept in the best possible condition, so that it will produce a quality product with a minimum amount of effort by the operative.

Third, after this is accomplished we may then by applying sound reasoning and practical facts, turn our efforts to the main task of educating and training our people to take advantage of the improved conditions. You may call this whatever you like; extended labor organization, placing skilled operatives to doing only skilled work, etc., the results are the same.

In view of the fact that disturbances have been brought about recently on account of these economic changes, you may feel that the least said at this time the better. I assure you that I would not have mentioned it were I not firmly convinced that we may expect nothing short of distressing conditions, unless we reorganize and class our work according to the degree of skill required for each operation. All the major industries that are making a success and giving profitable employment to their people have adopted this plan of specialized work.

We are more or less creatures of habit and to change our habits of long standing, is equivalent to starting life over again. To do this is no small task and with us rests the burden of showing the people that to change is not only for their best interests, but also for the mutual advantage of themselves and for the company for which they are working.

As a basis of agreement in a South Carolina will recently, both officials and operatives concluded that "the fundamental principles of extended labor are correct when properly applied."

I am firmly convinced that if worked out in an equitable manner, our people will soon realize that it is a necessary step and is going to materially aid them in their quest for happiness and increased living comforts.

I am very much afraid that in some cases efforts to change our methods of operating have been made without the proper preparation. I wish to warn you that the basic principles which have been in use for some time in any industry, can not be changed without working a hardship upon the people unless proper adjustments are first made to meet the new condition. - It is our duty in working out the economic change that we must of necessity go through, to see that it is done in such a way as not to place a burden upon the operative.

There must exist a strong bond of confidence before our problems can be solved to best advantage. In us is vested the leadership which will either create or destroy confidence and I wish to urge that we take stock of ourselves and see if we are living up to our trust.

It is not to be supposed that any system which is to yield maximum results to employee and employer alike, can be installed without some inconvenience to both. No nation or people have ever improved their social conditions without effort upon their part and if our people are to gain the compensations which are within their reach, they must be willing to co-operate in a whole-hearted way with the efforts which are being made to meet existing conditions. It is not necessary that more work be put upon them to accomplish results. In fact, the work should and will be more pleasant after they become accustomed to the change.

We are all more or less inclined to be as the little world, which continued to protest that Fulton could not

build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to river banks to see his boat steam by. For the good of us all I wish to take one quotation from Spencer: "There is a principle which is a bar against all argument, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance. That principle is condemnation before investigation."

Our industry has attained its potent place through harmony, confidence, mutual understanding and good will and if we leave anything undone which will help to preserve these fundamentals which are so necessary to the future good of both employer and employee, we are betraying our trust to both.

Again, I wish to express my deepest appreciation for the honor which you have seen fit to bestow upon me. Your co-operation has been a source of inspiration and assistance to me. I can wish nothing more helpful for our association than that you give my successor the same whole-hearted support that you have given me. I will always deem it a privilege to serve the Southern Textile Association in every way that will help to elevate its standard of service.

Following President Harris, Col. C. Seymour Bullock, of South Bend, Ind., spoke on "Business and Citizenship." His address, carrying a serious warning of the dangers of the Red movement in America, follows:

Business and Citizenship

Mr. Chairman—fellow citizens—I am delighted to meet you at this halting place by the side of the road that leads out of all the "Yesterdays" into all the "Tomorrows."

This is a most auspicious time for a meeting—echoes of the celebration of "Independence Day" are yet reverberating through the hills and I challenge you to remember that July Fourth marks no high crest of some blood-flecked wave of battle, it marks no triumph over a defeated and prostrate foe but rather the triumph of an Ideal—the ideal of Liberty in a sense that the world had not before known.

I speak of it because that Ideal is again challenged and clamorous voices are offering as a substitute for Liberty constrained by the law the removal of all constraint in the name of Liberty. I shall speak plainly because I believe that to no small degree the hope of the world lies with America and the hope of America rests with its business men!

I am not a peddler of perils but I insist that men—especially business men—should face facts and to any objectors who would belittle my figures or my data I can only say I did not create them; I merely reported them.

I am not an alarmist and would have no fears if America were threatened by an open foe but I have seen a hellish thing at work here in the South, working as it worked in the North as it has worked and is working in so many different parts of the world and I would not be true to the obligations of my citizenship if I did not point out the latent dangers.

Ten years ago there was a little town in Michigan that bore the name of Bridgman—just a handful of houses almost lost among the sand-dunes. Then came August 22, 1922, and that unknown, quiet little town leaped from its obscurity onto the front page of the press of the world and held the attention of rulers and people. A convention of Communist, representing the Third International under instructions from Moscow, was meeting secretly and was raided by State and Federal officials who gathered up a mass of damning documentary evi-

dence that was subsequently used in plotting against our constitutional form of government.

Out of that raid came several very interesting things not the least of which was the revelation that we had in our midst a group of men who were secretly plotting against the government and that these men were not morons of foreign birth but the products of our educational institutions with highest rank!

I long ago learned that it is much wiser to think of your enemy as a giant even though he prove to be a pygmy than to think of him as a pygmy lest he prove to be a giant.

If there is in your mind any idea that a Communist is an unkempt, uneducated, dirty and simple-minded individual, rid your minds of that immediately. So far as I know—and I have read rather broadly—there are few pure dialecticians who can compare with Zinoviev and Bukharin, two of the recognized leaders of the Comintern under and with Stalin.

In that raid in Michigan seventy-two were arrested and of that number twenty-two had been born in the United States; everyone of the twenty-two had been given the benefits of at least an eighth-grade education and eight were graduates of some of our highest institutions of learning. The head of the organization was C. E. Rugheberg, the General Secretary, man of culture, born in Ohio, scholarly man, and with every instinct of a gentleman, brainy, efficient and courageous. He died in 1927 and his ashes were sent for enshrinement in Moscow. His successor is William Z. Foster, also a man of learning and culture. If we were to come into this room today and be introduced as the representative of a corporation none of you, if you did not know the name, would question him so far as looking the part is concerned.

One of his chief co-workers, and one who, according to some reports that I have not been able to fully verify, outranks him in influence at Moscow, is Robert Minor. Minor, now the editor of "The Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communists in the United States, is a Texan with newspaper training, an effective writer and speaker. His connections with the underground organizations of the Communists are reported to be very close. How true that may be I do not know, but I do know that this is the Robert Minor who was arrested on a charge of circulating Bolshevik literature among the American soldiers in the Army of Occupation.

Before I leave this Bridgman convention and the arrests that grew out of it, I want to point out another thing for the benefit of those who say that this movement is not getting anywhere. All of the prisoners, with some sixteen exceptions, were promptly able to secure bail and were released. The remaining sixteen, to while away the time while their "comrades" were scurrying up bail for them, devised various ways and means of passing the tedious hours. Among other things they passed along among themselves some sheets of paper on which each wrote his views on different subjects and such items of the world news as came in to them. They called it their own paper and then they named it The Daily Worker.

From the latest publication that I can find as coming officially from the Communists themselves I quote under the sub-title, "The Press"—Communists International: "The party has 11 dailies in nine different languages and 12 weekly publications, besides a number of papers and magazines over which the party has a big influence." The central organ of the party is the Daily Worker (New York). It has a circulation of 18,000—page 345.

Before we go any further with our discussion let us get clearly in mind just what we mean by the "Comintern" and the "Third International"—From a leaflet

published by the American Legion and issued from their National Headquarters, in Indianapolis, I quote:

First International

"The First International was founded in London on September 28, 1864, as the culmination of fifteen years of educational work conducted by Karl Marx and his disciples. Its aim was to unite those European organizations of revolutionary tendencies, and the name adopted was 'The International Workingmen's Association.' Its membership included moderate republicans as well as extreme anarchists. The movement was loosely organized, and bitter feuds broke out among the leaders. Marx became a dictator of the organization, but was opposed by many factions. Finally in 1872, fearful of the power of the anarchist wing, Marx wrecked the First International."

Second International

"After the dissolution of the First International in which Karl Marx had not dared, as yet, to embody all the radical ideas of his manifesto, came a decade of intense propaganda for the cause of Communism. The main effort being to eliminate confusion of doctrines and assemble the sentimental socialists and violent anarchists into a unified body. Marx died in 1883, but when the Second International was formed in 1889, in France, its ambitions were based on Marxian theories. The Second International in its acceptance of Marxism followed the theory of transforming the social order by moderate or evolutionary methods. Four hundred delegates from twenty countries participated in the formation of the Second International and tremendous progress was made in the forming of political Socialistic parties throughout Europe. In 1907 at a meeting held in Stuttgart, Germany, thirty nations were represented by about a thousand delegates. The World War led to the temporary disruption of the Second International, for with few exceptions the Socialists put patriotism ahead of internationalism."

The Third International

"In March, 1919, all the forces resulting from the previous Internationals were gathered together in what was then called and is now called 'The Third International,' which has its seat at Moscow. The interpretation of the Marx Communist Manifesto by this body is the violent, revolutionary and undemocratic theory of a dictatorship by a minority of the proletariat. The Communist Party of America is a section of the Third International, which is controlled by the Russian Soviet Party. The few who are the dictators of Sovietism in Russia are also the dictators of the Communist Party of America. Their actual program is to bring about the violent overthrow of the government of the United States, and they invoke our doctrine of freedom of speech and press in order to bring about a monopoly of legality which permits no criticism, no unfriendly vice, nor the faintest discussion."

The "Comintern"—a contraction of "Communist" and "International"—is the working group of the Workers (Communist) Party and is always under the direct control of the executive group in Moscow. It operates through district organizers who in turn, found nuclei, or groups, of two principal classes, one the so-called shop nuclei through which contact is maintained with workers in plants, and the other the street nuclei through which work is done in home communities and through which contacts are maintained outside of factories. Headquarters for each district have been duly established and a number given to each except the so-called agricultural district which operates under direct orders from the national headquarters.

Let us now get a thumb-nail sketch of each member of the group responsible for the communist program as set up in the industrial plants of the South. I have a photostat copy of a most interesting five-page letter written from the editorial room of the Daily Worker to George Pershing and signed by Paul Crouch. Let me quote just one paragraph:

"What is the reaction of the workers to the complete Communist program which you seem to be presenting? How strong are the nationalist and anti-communist feeling in North Carolina?"

I have quoted these questions only to show that whatever source men may have thought as to who started the strikes in the South, the Communists labored under no misapprehensions.

In the forefront of the leaders stands Albert Weisbord, a member of the Executive Committee of the "Communist Party of the United States," formerly called the Workers Communist Party." Weisbord has had a varied career—from newsboy on the lower East Side streets of New York he made his way to and through the law department of Harvard University, carrying with him his radical views and communism. A persuasive speaker especially with college boys who have not yet found themselves, Weisbord has been one of the most valuable workers for the Communists in the United States. He is reported to have urged the student-body of the University of Utah to join in with "The coming armed revolt against the bourgeoisie and capitalist."

After the Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago in August, 1925, when the "Workers" officially became the "U. S. Section of the Communist International," subject to orders and instructions of the "Comintern," Weisbord was sent into the textile district of New England to organize the workers on communistic lines. Later he was sent into New Jersey and in 1926 he published a pamphlet, under the title, "Passaic," in which he outlined the program for organizing and conducting the "Passaic Textile Strike."

In September, 1926, the Passaic textile locals, organized by the Communist Weisbord, under the new name of the "United Textile Workers," became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor whose representative, Hoffman, a former correspondent for the Communist "Daily Worker," was sent into Tennessee to organize the mill workers.

Speaking of this affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the "Communist International," to which I have already referred and a copy of which I hold in my hand, says (page 342):

"The withdrawal of Weisbord, the leader of the strike, when the Passaic Union joined the A. F. of L. was, however, not accompanied by the elimination of the leadership of the Communists. They remained in full control of the organization. The strike lasted thirteen months. It was settled by the winning of the main demands. Unlike all other textile strikes an organization remains with 700 members fully under Communist and Left Wing leadership."

Two years later, in September, 1928, at a convention in New York City, the National Textile Workers Union was organized by Weisbord, who was elected secretary-treasurer. Thus both organizations are "Communitistic."

A study of the names of the co-workers or representatives of Weisbord who have come into the South with their propaganda of Communism, disguised under a plea for the mill worker, gives Fred Erwin Beal, in the capacity of Southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union. Beal was one of the most prominent agitators

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But all cones are not the same. There are different ways of winding cones. Du Pont has done more in developing winding and oiling methods than any other rayon producer.

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Produced by the Leading Chemical Organization

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 18)

in the New Bedford, Mass., textile mills strike, together with John Porter, who was arrested at that time a deserter from the United States Army, and is now serving his sentence in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan. A Communist-led demonstration was staged for Washington, culminating in a parade which was to have been marched past the Department building, but the police department gathered up the paraders and the demonstration fizzled.

While referring to desertions, army records and prisons, attention might be given to George R. Pershing, second in authority in the local revolutionary program, a former soldier in the United States Army, speaking now under the auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Starting with the days when he was a lumberjack in the Minnesota woods, following with his participation in the I. W. W. strike of 1923, following with his joining the army in 1924, following that with the sending of him to the army post in Hawaii, following that with his court-martial and conviction, on the charges of "grand larceny, assault and battery, robbery, arson, housebreaking, and insolence on all counts" (The Daily Worker, January 2, 1929, page 2, column 4). He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and at Fort Shafter met Crouch and Trumbull, both serving long terms for organizing a Communist league among this affected soldiers and native civilians, and it was there that he joined the Communist forces.

Pershing usually functions as field organizer for the "All-American Anti-Imperialist League"—a Communist organization into which some well-meaning, misguided people have been inveigled before they knew of its parentage and purpose. But in his present position as assistant to Beal he seems to have a triple capacity, being at the same time organizer for the Young Workers League and correspondent for the "Daily Worker."

The National Secretary of the Young Workers League is Herbert Zam. At the last demonstration meeting, held in New York City in January, 1929, the young workers marched in to the auditorium to the strains of the "International," carrying the red flag of the Commune, and Zam spoke. A friend of mine wrote down the following bits of his rambling talk:

"We must all be disciples of Lenin."

"It is our purpose to organize the young workers all over the world in factories and industries."

"Be against American imperialism."

"We will no longer fight for capital, but for the workers."

"We must educate ourselves to know what to do in the future against the bosses and the capitalist class."

In closing, the speaker shouted, "Long live the Revolution."

I have a very interesting letter from Zam found in fragments among the strikers' effects in Gastonia. There are so many high spots in this letter that it will be quite worth while to read it in full:

"April 5, 1929.

"Dear George:

"As soon as about the NG being called in to the situation we had a leaflet mimeoed and shipped it to you. By this time, it should be in the hands of those for whom it was intended. If there are any errors, please comment on them, so that they can be avoided in the future. We did not know whether you would have facilities for doing this yourself, and we didn't want to take any chances, so we rushed it through.

"Your work must be, in addition to the general activities for winning the strike:

"1. The establishment of a unit of the L. We are shipping you mem. books fixed up in the proper way. You should sign them as field organizer and begin enrolling members at once. The issuance of the book should have a good effect. We are also sending you additional application cards.

"2. A youth section of the union must be established AT ONCE and begin functioning. All the young strikers should be called to a meeting at which they should be explained what the union is, what the youth section is, why they should belong, etc. At this meeting, youth demands must be formulated and adopted. Special youth activities, dealing with the strike, must be worked out, and the young workers begin carrying this work out. These may be special picketing squads, singing, cheering, N. G. work, etc., depending upon the local circumstances.

"3. The work with the N. G. has particular significance. This must be started without fail. Not only through leaflets, etc., but it is particularly necessary to establish some contacts inside, which I am certain can be done.

"Let us know in detail of the developments from day to day. Regarding the young chaps, whom you said you could ship up here, this must be done at once. A. W. says he can supply the necessary expenses. As soon as you have made all the arrangements, let us know and we will take care of it. Also, do not forget that you are supposed to bring a delegation up for the C.

"Yours,

"HERBERT ZAM."

This social equality propaganda, as including the negro, is one of the cardinal principles of the Communist platform.

The official platform of the Workers (Communist) Party, as voted upon in 33 States in the last Presidential election campaign, contained the following plank:

Page 52. "Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political and social equality for the negro race."

"Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races."

"Federal law against lynching."

And the official organ of the Communists in the United States has published its comment in several issues:

"The Workers' (Communist) Party of America, in the election campaign just passed, came out openly and unreservedly for the right of national self-determination for the negroes. National self-determination means the right to establish their own negro state if they choose to do so. National self-determination for the negro race can be realized only in the course of the proletarian revolution" (The Daily Worker, November 13, 1928, page 6, column 2).

"... The Communist International put forward the slogan of an independent negro republic not only for South Africa but for the Solid South of the United States of America as well." (The Daily Worker, November 13, 1928, page 6, columns 1 and 2).

To prove that it speaks by book, the Daily Worker then quotes again directly from the colonial thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow last summer. Let me read you that section:

"In those regions in the South where the negroes live in compact masses, it is necessary to proclaim the slogan of self-determination for the negroes. A radical reorganization of the agrarian structure of the Southern

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Figure your lubrication costs in terms of H. P. saved



It is *not* the cost of the lubricants that counts. The actual price of oil and grease consumed annually by any one mill is relatively insignificant. What *does* count heavily is the saving which *can* be effected through a proper understanding of lubricants and their use.

Texaco lubricating engineers, for instance, are thoroughly familiar with every type of knotty lubrication problem. They are specialists in an age of specialists and they have a complete line of Texaco Lubricants from which to select. Because they measure lubricating costs in terms of H. P., they have

been able to effect unbelievable reductions in power consumption in many textile mills which had been operating for years on what was considered a satisfactory basis.

Texaco lubricating engineers are retained by The Texas Company to cooperate with you in every way. No matter what your range of operation—no matter where your mill is located, it will pay you many times over to avail yourself of this *free specialized service*.

And remember—there is a specialized Texaco Lubricant for every purpose!



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THE TEXAS COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, New York City

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

THERE IS A TEXACO LUBRICANT FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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(Continued from Page 20)

States is one of the basic tasks of the revolution. The Negro Communist should make clear to the negro workers and farmers that only their close union with the white proletariat and their common struggle against the American bourgeoisie can gain them freedom from barbaric exploitation, that only a victorious proletarian revolution can fully and definitely solve the agrarian and national questions of Southern United States in the interests of the oppressed masses of the negro population of the country." (The Daily Worker, November 13, 1928, page 6, column 2.)

Some mention should be made of Paul Crouch, although he does not seem to have any authoritative position in the present organization. Crouch, who is also one of the organizers of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, a Communistic directed body, was with Walter Trumbull, to whom I have heretofore referred when arrested while in the United States Army for his dealings with Moscow and for his efforts to build up a center for the international Communist plotters there.

Then there is Ellen Dawson, a communist who was active in both the New Bedford and the Passaic Textile Strikes. Ellen Dawson was a member of the "American Women's Delegation to Soviet Russia" in 1927.

The "regularity" of her citizenship papers is now under investigation by the government—and Mary Heaton Vorse, an I. L. D. correspondent during the Passaic strike, who was a member of the Labor Defense Council at the time of the Bridgman Communist trial, one of the most prodigious of the Communist pamphleteers. Mary Heaton Vorse finds ready readers as a contributing editor of the "New Masses" and as writer for the intelligentsia in standard magazines.

A full score of other recognized Communists, including Juliet Stuart Poynts, one of the cleverest of them all, who ran for District Attorney on the Communist ticket in New York, have visited the headquarters representatives in the Southern textile field since the strike was first "called" in Gastonia.

There is but one thing more that looms up big in this concerted attempt to overthrow the orderly government of the South by alien forces from the North and that is in the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Among the Communists who are members of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, of which Rev. Harry F. Ward, of Union Theological Seminary, is chairman, I find Robert W. Dunn, one of the regular contributors to the Daily Worker; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of whom I first heard in connection with the I. W. W. strike in the iron fanges in Minnesota; William Z. Foster, the Communist candidate for President in the recent election and who, incidentally, polled 48,000 votes; and Robert N. Baldwin.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which is leading this fight to make America safe for Red criminals, and to tear down our institutions, and ultimately build up a Soviet Commonwealth, was organized during the war.

According to the "Lusk Investigating Committee" of the New York Legislature, among other things its objects, as given in the Lusk report, were as follows:

"1. To assist any radical movement calculated to obstruct the prosecution of the war, as evidenced by the Bureau's activity in collecting funds for the I. W. W. and 'Masses' Defense."

"2. In issuing propaganda literature to those in high standing, in order to influence public sympathy towards

the I. W. W., conscientious objectors, and radical organizations.

"3. To discourage in every possible way any conscientious objector from doing his military duty in the war, and pointing out to mothers and friends the means employed by others to escape military service.

"4. To furnish attorneys for conscientious objectors and persons prosecuted for the violation of the Espionage Act, as well as for other anti-war activities.

"5. Boring from within in churches, religious organizations, women's clubs, labor organizations, etc., in order to spread radical ideas and propaganda sympathetic to conscientious objectors."

During the war it protected draft dodgers, murderers and traitors. When the notorious Bill Haywood was convicted for inciting I. W. W. outrages, and appealed, the A. C. L. U. furnished the bail which he jumped when he fled the country.

The A. C. L. U. maintains close connection with an independent group that operates under the name of the National Bail Fund.

In its annual report for 1921-2 the A. C. L. U. included \$500 sent to N. D. C. to defend Communists and \$300 sent to General Defense Committee of the I. W. W.

It has been quite widely published that the "American Fund for Public Service," which the youthful, radically-minded, free love devotee, Charles Garland, established a few years ago, and which the A. C. L. U., through its directors, found a way to control had been exhausted—but now

Bulletin No. 359, dated June 14th, of the American Civil Liberties Union, announces that the Garland Fund has entered into an agreement with the American Civil Liberties Union, the Labor Bureau, and the National Surety Company whereby the "Fund" will put up \$100,000 collateral to provide \$500,000 worth of bail bonds.

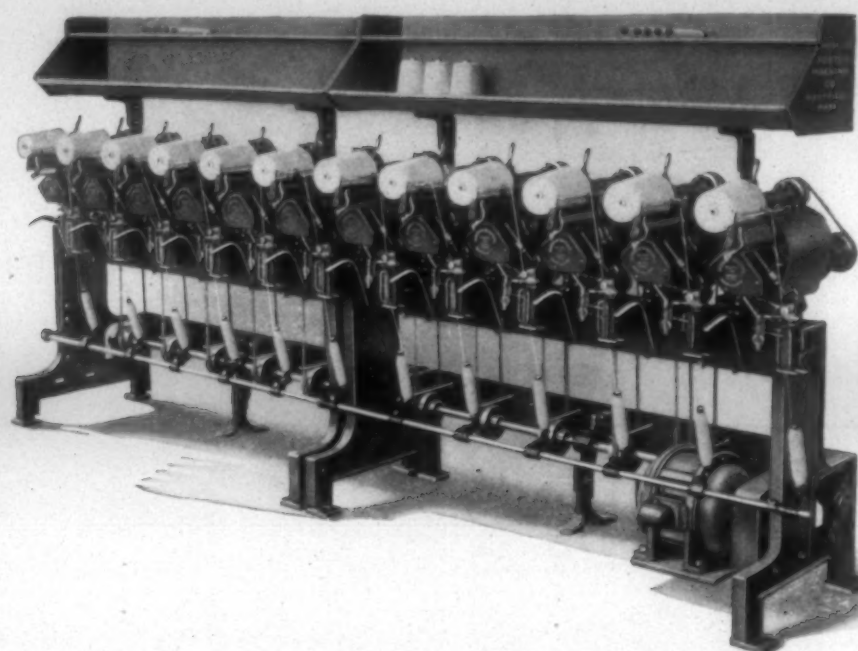
The National Surety Company will write the bonds and the records of the bail written by the Surety Company will be kept by the Labor Bureau. The American Civil Liberties Union will pass upon applications for bonds which will be available, no doubt as usual, to all the "Reds," radicals, socialists and revolutionary elements that conflict with the law in the pursuit of seditious and un-American activities. By this arrangement bail can be provided instantaneously in any part of the country.

The system for the protection of subversives is daily becoming more efficient, thanks to the "brains" of the intelligentsia revolutionists who are too "elite" to carry a "Red card," but aid and abet the revolutionary forces by upholding, endorsing and supporting them.

If there is any question of the intention of this group to destroy our government by boring from within, let me quote again from the Lusk report, the testimony of Baldwin: "The advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech," and speaking for the rest of the members of his committee, he said: "All of them believe in the right of persons to advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence."

Every student of the radical movement knows that one of the chief things desired by the Communist world conspirators is license to carry on their subversive propaganda, propaganda which they are carrying on not only among adults but among school children as well. The Communist leaders in this country frankly avowed that their main objective in running a candidate for President in the campaign in 1924 and 1928 was to take advantage of the liberty such a course would give them to advance their propaganda for revolution and against

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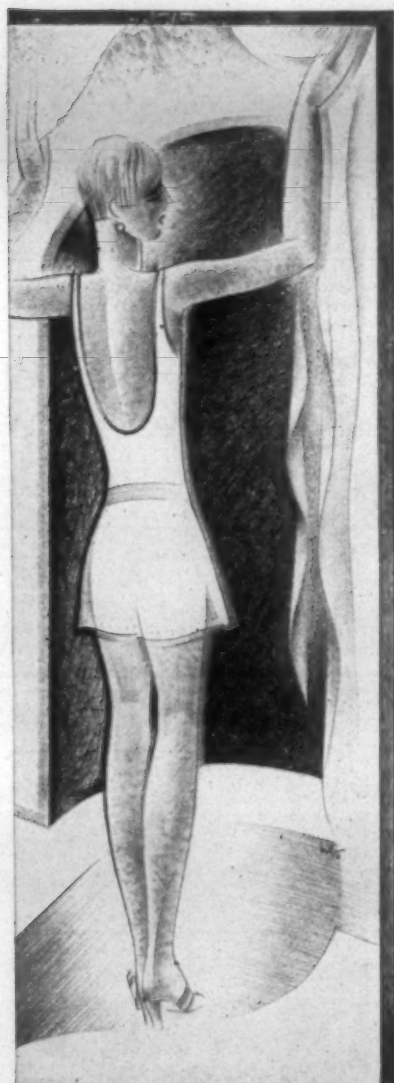
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*brings the LOVELIEST UNDERGARMENTS
within the reach of EVERY WOMAN—*



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The Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, using his carefully worked out formulas, have for years made a beautiful lustrous yarn. But always they have experimented—searching for the perfect yarn. At last they offer CHARDONIZE—a soft lovely yarn named for the great Chardonnet himself.

Chardonize can be found only in the finest of underthings. It is truly the twin of glove silk. The soft subdued luster, the delicate peach bloom colorings, the fine even texture makes Chardonize seem like a new textile. It is made into dainty feminine garments to be worn beneath filmy evening dress and chic, well tailored underthings designed to be practical as well as lovely under the smart simplicity of sports clothes.

Too, Chardonize is practical—the beautiful colors only seem more beautiful when underthings of Chardonize have been washed, and the soft pearly luster never changes.

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TWO PARK AVENUE, N. Y. C. *Factories: HOPEWELL, VA.*

TUBIZE CHARDONIZE yarn is as practical for the mill as it is for the consumer. Exhaustive tests in commercial use have proved that it runs smooth and even. It is offered in 75, 100, 125, 150 and 175 deniers.

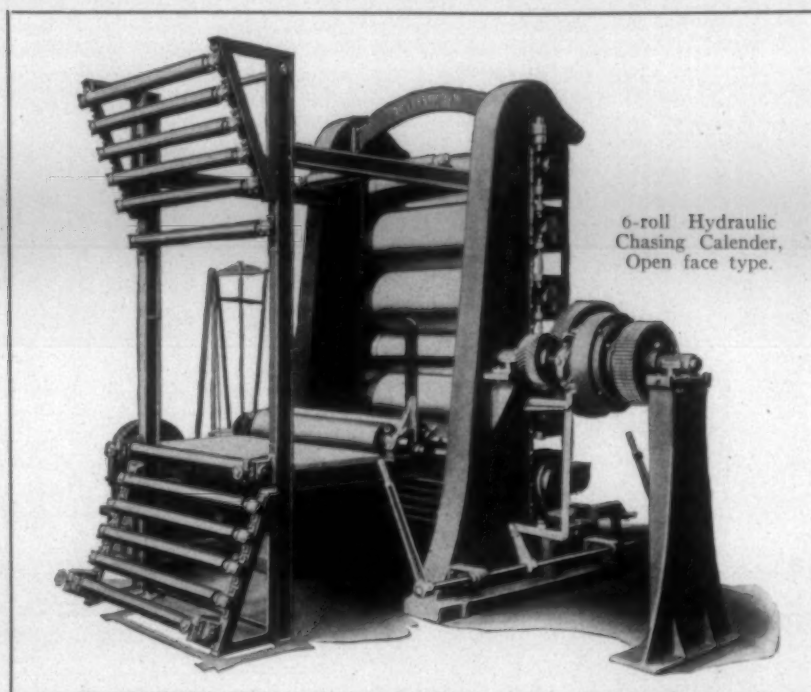
CHARDONIZE

(PRONOUNCED SHARDONEEZE)

BRAND YARN



BUTTERWORTH MAKES EVERY TYPE OF CALENDER AND CALENDER ROLL USED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



6-roll Hydraulic
Chasing Calender,
Open face type.

CALENDERS made by Butterworth are in use in the largest textile establishments in the country.

These calenders have in them various types of rolls made by Butterworth—chilled iron, dry sand, cotton, combination cotton and husk, husk and paper.

Every roll Butterworth quality and guaranteed to give a maximum of service that you might expect of any product made by Butterworth.

Details — speed, capacity, floor space and horsepower required—or any other information you desire on Butterworth Calenders will be sent promptly upon request.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY, Established 1820

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PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

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BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY...

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 22)

the United States and to perfect organization. That they did that very thing the record of their speeches and the files of their literature prove clearly.

Those who aid and abet them in their program contend vociferously that the guarantee of the right of free speech in the Constitution of the United States specifically permits the preaching of anything even to treason. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled time and again on the point and has made unmistakably clear the distinction between freedom of speech and license to preach treason. When the American Civil Liberties Union rushes to the defense of Communists who are arrested for their subversive activities, it contends that it is guarding the sacred right of free speech. So far as I am concerned on that question, I shall accept the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, the greatest tribunal of justice in the world and the final authority in interpreting the Constitution of the United States.

Let me close with an excerpt from the remarkable Memorial Day speech of our Ambassador to France, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, in the American Cemetery at Su-rennes, France.

"I believe that the people in every country have got to choose between order and anarchy, between honesty and thievery, between everyday virtue and crime. Either we believe in orderly society or we don't; if we do we ought to use all the power within us to defend and advance it. The impudent, mischievous interference of paid organized propaganda in the administration of governments throughout the world has gone steadily on,

and in common with others, I have been forced by these events to view with increasing apprehension this sinister movement.

"I insist that it is not incumbent upon us Americans . . . to sit quietly by while a band of men who have made themselves the masters of a kindly and talented race, attempt with fiendish ingenuity, to inject a fatal poison into our citizens and to undermine the institutions which have brought comfort and happiness to our continent.

"We intend to protect our country as vigorously from Bolshevism as our ancestors defended it against tyranny; and the fact that a government secretly send against us the germs of a loathsome malady, instead of openly despatching armies, does not make the invasion less felonious or alter our duty to repel it."

Human Relations in Industry

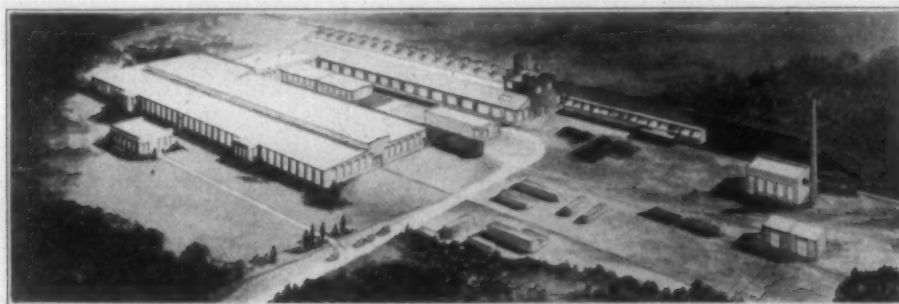
The concluding address of the morning session was by the Rev. N. C. Duncan, of Cooleemee, N. C., whose subject was "Human Relations in Industry." He said:

In speaking upon the subject assigned to me I shall give you not textbook theory, but my own thinking through my experience and observation. The former, I am sure, would be clearer and fuller, but personal experience is sometimes more valuable for such discussions than theories propounded in the textbooks, even though it be poorly put.

Before we enter into a discussion of the practical side of this subject, and the specific problems arising therefrom, there are certain general principles which we shall have to consider as a background for dealing with the everyday problems.

(Continued on Page 26)

Plant of Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.



One Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space
Foundry and Machine Shop

for manufacturing

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

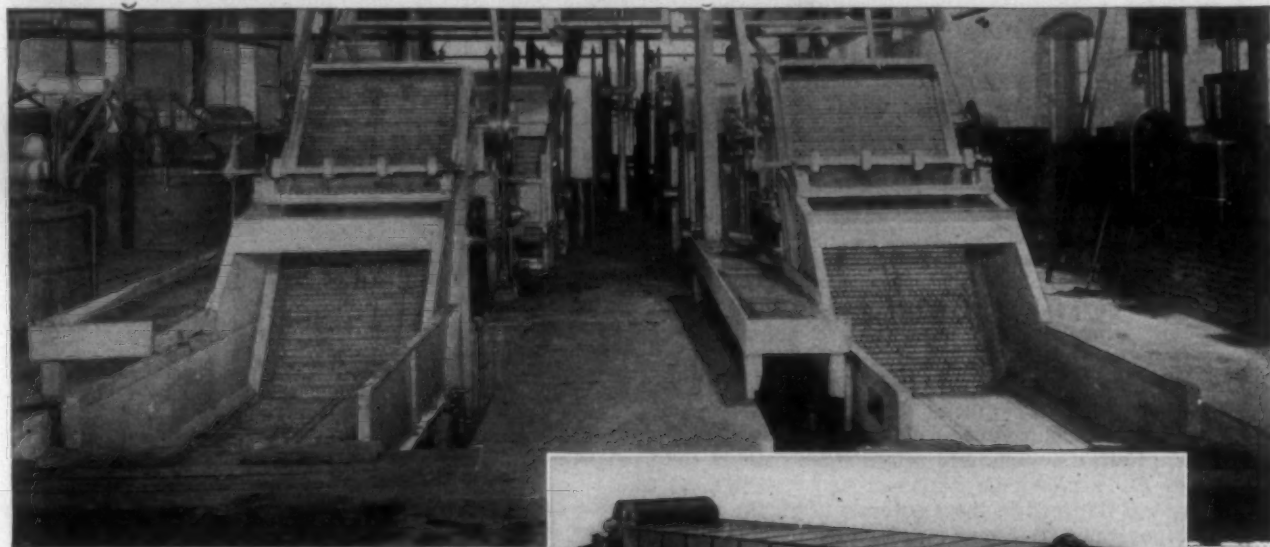
Repair Parts, Feelers, Warp Stop Motions, Drop Wires

Come and Visit Us—See It Made

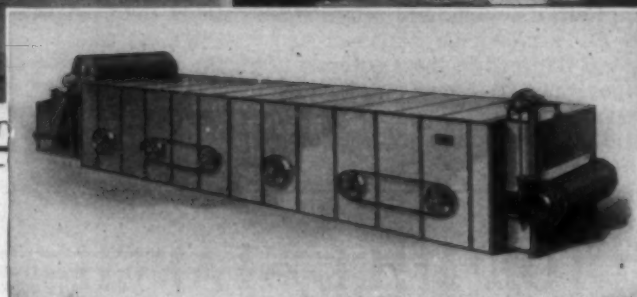
STANDARD LOOMS, Inc.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Save \$17,613.00 a year drying cotton with Proctor Dryers



Squeeze Rolls play part in saving time, labor and floor space



Before the Whittenton Manufacturing Company, Taunton, Mass., installed the two Proctor Dryers shown above with connecting Squeeze Rolls in front, they dried their dyed cotton stock on screen top tables spread over three floors.

This required $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the floor space now used . . . 3 times as long average daily operation . . . 4 more men to handle wet stock and bale dry stock.

Limited output necessitated over-time running, at "time and half" rates for labor; and a change at night from exhaust to live steam at increased cost.

Now with two Proctor Dryers and Squeeze Rolls, the wet stock is dumped from trucks into the feeders of the squeeze rolls and from then on through to the baling of dried stock, handling is entirely auto-

matic. Instead of 8 men formerly required for drying and baling, 4 men now suffice. Exhaust steam is used.

Each Proctor Dryer is guaranteed to dry 1125 lbs. per hour . . . and has dried as much as 1400 lbs. Peak production, however, is not required. The average output is held to 1100 lbs. an hour, and operation is held at $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours daily.

At this average rate, \$4.27 per 1000 lbs. of cotton, or \$17,613.00 a year, is saved by the new system over the old.

We did not gather these facts and figures ourselves. They are given in a report of a survey by outside engineers . . . A. C. Nielson Company, Chicago . . . along with other interesting details of this installation. Copies of this report are available for interested users of dryers. Write for Nielson Survey No. 600.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ · INC · PHILADELPHIA

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 24)

I am interested in this subject because I am interested in humans, and all that pertains to human welfare. Much of my ministry has been spent in industrial communities, and I have faced many of the same problems which confront you, though from different angles. I began my ministry with a fine and enthusiastic idea and hope of getting people into heaven, but my experience has made my work more inclusive, embracing the life which now is, as well as the life beyond. I am as much interested in getting heaven into men as I am in getting men into heaven. It is not enough to tell men of an after life, they must be introduced to life at the present moment. The things of this world are transient, but they serve the needs of the present, and are a part of the normal life of this world. We have an example of this attitude towards life in Him who came into the world and said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Of course these problems arising in industry are human, because we are dealing with humans all along. The owners are human, and the workers are human, and there is as much of the old Adam in one as the other. Either can, at times, show so much of the unlovely in the human as to almost make one despair of human nature, and then again either can be so lovably human as to make faith rise high, and make us see man as the noblest of God's creation. No man, and no group of men, may feel flattered in the possession of all the noble qualities, nor can any group claim immunity from the unlovely ones.

The modern organization of society divides people

into groups, because of the divisions of labor—into capital and labor, employers and employees. This division seems natural and necessary. The various units, in cooperation and co-ordination of the gifts and capacities of each, constitute the whole. Such an arrangement promotes the general welfare of society, but failure to recognize and act upon the fundamental unity of the race will produce social disaster.

The race is human-conscious today as never before in its history, and this fact is something of which we boast, though often we deny its implications. The world has become conscious of itself, its humanity, and its sense of human values is becoming acute, and throughout the world this consciousness is becoming articulate. When the world shall have become as deeply conscious of brotherhood, as it is now of its humanity, our social problems will be solved. You are familiar with a poem of Edwin Markham called "The Man With the Hoe." In it he gives us a picture of a human being who is unconscious of his humanity—and something has made him so.

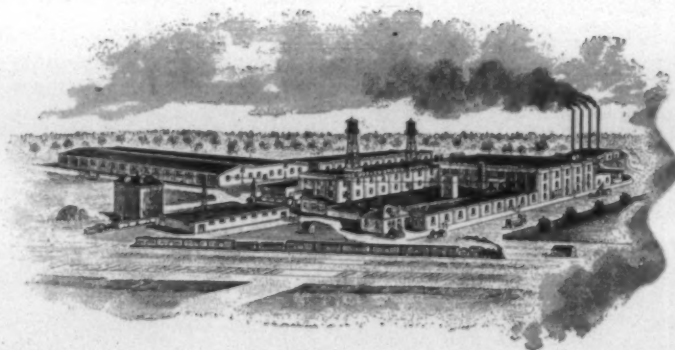
"Bowed by the weight of centuries
He leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burdens of the world."

"Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not, and that never hopes?"

His charge is that it is the government, and the social system of his country, which has made him into the thing he is—

(Continued on Page 28)

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps
and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, sat-
isfied help and one hundred per
cent production.

We are in a position now to offer
prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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A NEW NATIONAL FAST BLUE

For Cotton, Rayon and Silk

NATIONAL Diazine Blue 4 R L Conc. is a Developed Dye distinguished by good all-round fastness and is especially recommended for the production of navy blues on tub silks. It possesses good solubility and is well adapted for application in machines made of monel metal and copper; with caution it may be used in the presence of iron also.

This new product discharges excellently with hydrosulfite and is suitable for combination with any of the other dyes of this class.

National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

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SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES



Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 26)

"O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God?"

In the last verse Markham makes a prophecy which we have seen startlingly and terribly fulfilled—

"O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this man,
How answer his brute questions in that hour,
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings,
With those who shaped him to the thing he is,
When his dumb terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?"

Events during the world war, and afterwards, showed remarkable fulfillment of his prophecy.

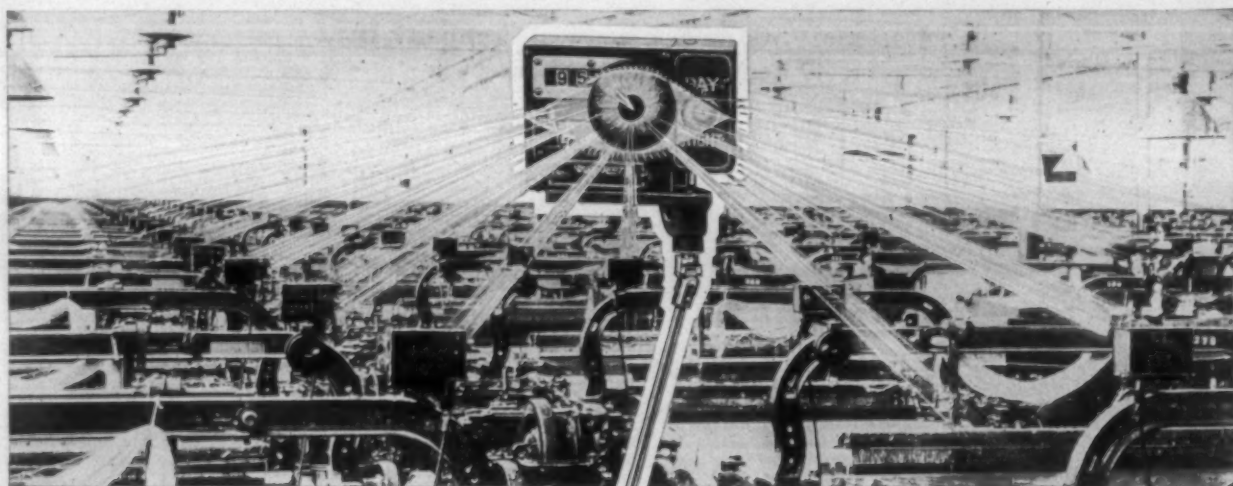
It is a pretty well accepted fact that our country is fully convinced that the governments and social systems of the world were not conducive to human freedom and development. We have attributed much blame to those old governments and systems for the lack of life and liberty on the part of the peoples. In fact, we had quite a dispute with England on that very subject, and decided to go into housekeeping for ourselves. We said that, "All men are created free and equal, and entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," unfettered by kings and social systems. (We may not be happier than Englishmen, but we are making a merry chase after it.)

When we entered the world war the battle cry of our soldiers was, "Make the world safe for Democracy." It was a crusade for freedom from oppressive governments and social systems. We said that those old governments must go because they hindered human freedom and development.

My reason for presenting these facts is that something of the same principle is involved in modern industry, and explains many of the disorders which arise. There is a persistent and growing idea that the spirit behind those old forms did not die with their passing, but passed over into the social controls of modern society—into wealth, into organized groups, and that it still seeks to limit human freedom and development, and to place burdens upon the backs of humans.

Not only is there a radical element impatient of evolutionary processes and desirous of overthrowing the present organization of society, but there are many earnest and thoughtful people who are sincerely alarmed over what industry is doing to humans, not only to the workers, but to all concerned in it. This is a machine age, and man comes in daily contact with machines. It is also a materialistic age. We are building a tremendous material structure, and most of us are apprehensive because of its lack of spiritual foundation. The industrial question is not the mere question of the relations between capital and labor, but, as one writer expresses it, "The monstrous disproportion that exists between the material and spiritual sides of life." Some time ago I heard a noted lecturer say that in early life he worked as a machinist, and that day after day he stood before ponderous engines with driving power that seemed terri-

(Continued on Page 30)



Your ALL-SEEING EYE

The one place where you *see* what you're getting—in a measured production—is on the dial of a Veeder-Root Counter. More watchful than any human eye is the all-seeing, all-the-time check-up of the Pick Counter. It takes in the work-situation at every loom.



in the WEAVE ROOM

The Pick Counter sees *which* looms are busiest; which ones produce too little. It sees which weavers are working hard, and sees that they get what they earn—by the pick. Would you like to see the effect on *output*? Then ask for a trial installation.

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 28)

ble, and that the impression it made upon him was that the universe was just nothing but a blind driving force driving humans hither and thither, while they had no power to change the direction of their lives. Something of that is what many thoughtful people believe is happening today to modern society—because of the machine.

I mention these things, not in advocacy of any theory, but because they must be taken into consideration. They lie back of all your problems, and to understand them will help you to solve practical difficulties. This human consciousness, this sense of values, and the desire for self-expression explains many of the problems arising in the industrial world today. Strikes are symptoms of a deeper disorder. Whatever the issue appearing on the surface, it will be difficult to solve unless these deeper principles are recognized. The strike is trying to cure a sore from the surface, and failing to get to the seat of the disease.

Industry is a big part of the social order today, and it stands in the world with mighty spiritual forces and ideals playing about it. We are trying the experiment of Democracy, and preaching brotherhood. In schools and churches we are preaching and teaching the gospel of self-improvement and the more abundant life. The ideas of Democracy and brotherhood have gone home to the hearts and minds of the world today, and we should not be at all surprised if a considerable number of people should be looking for some new form to express

them in social and political life. New forms may come, we may expect them, but it is my feeling that what we need much more is the new spirit, given that and the forms we have will do very well.

To come to the practical side of the thing: In my own experience I have seen many things in the industrial fields which were deplorable, and intolerable for a Christian community. I have seen suffering, need, hungry children, ragged children, underpaid and overworked people. Yet these conditions were not always caused by the particular industry in which they were engaged, and were beyond the control of the owners. They were a part of the general poverty and misery of the world. Other lines of work commit greater sins against humans than the cotton mill. In most cases the people in the cotton mills have had their conditions bettered. In few instances do we find them worse off, while the general rule is improvement. Wages have been increased, living conditions improved, opportunities for education and self-improvement have been multiplied, and the social and economic status of the workers greatly changed for the better. I do not mean to say that conditions are ideal, there is much to be done, and should be done. I am making the point that industry as a whole is bigger than any group within it, and the individual, or groups of individuals, find it difficult to be independent. Only as we get back and accept the laws and principles of a spiritual character can we solve these problems satisfactorily.

I have already stated that employer and employee are both human. I have approached mill owners for help in improving conditions, and I have approached individ-

(Continued on Page 32)

Has Your Mill Been Modernized?

When a new and better loom, spinning frame, or picker appears, you are eager to know about it, because you appreciate the need for keeping your mill up-to-date.

Do you realize that improvements that mean just as much to you are being constantly made in U S bobbins, shuttles and spools?

If your equipment hasn't been checked over recently, you will find it to your profits to have one of our service men go over it with you.

A phone call or letter will bring a competent man promptly.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:

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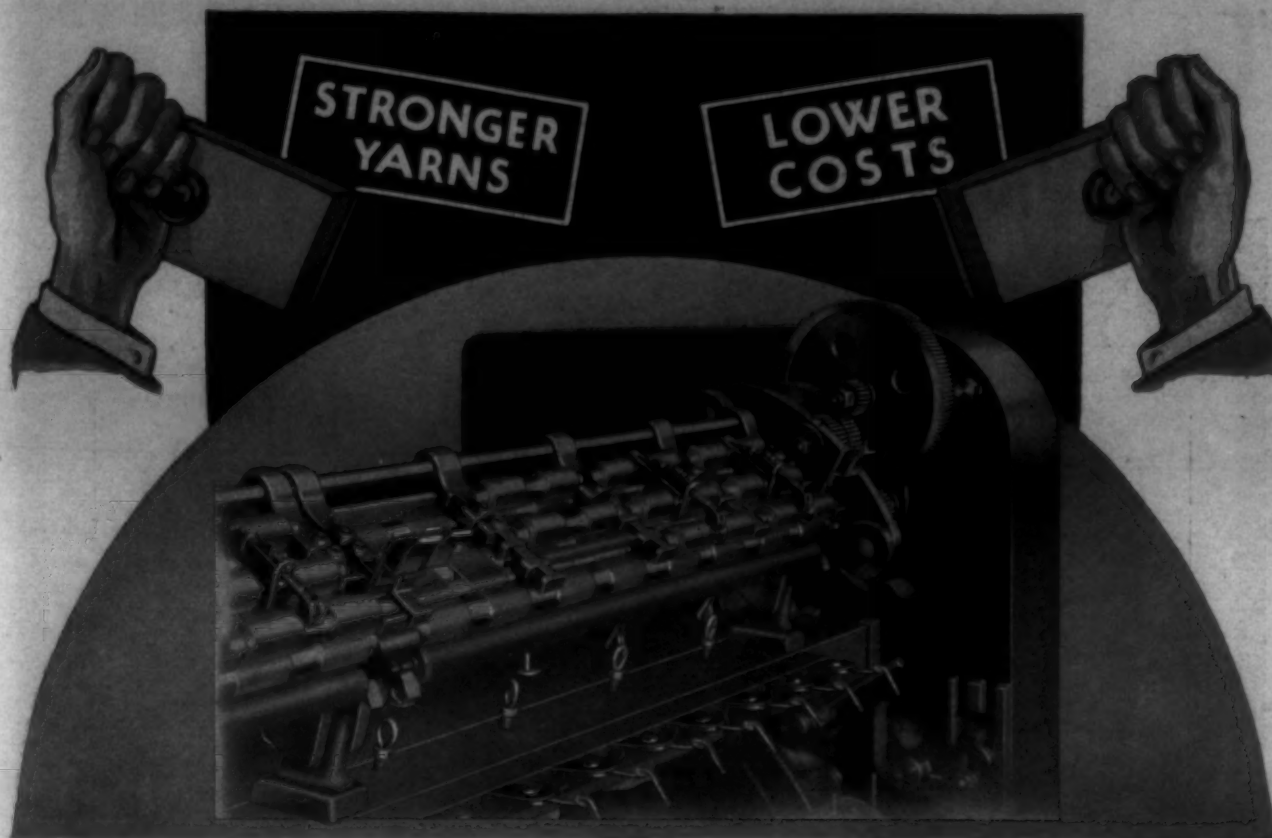
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BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES



Leading Manufacturers Endorse Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning— with Orders

WITH important mills all over the country ordering Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning in units of 50,000 to 150,000 spindles, it can be seen that this new system is definitely out of the experimental stage. If you are considering the adoption of this system you need not experiment. Ask us for facts and figures on installations totalling, now, over a million spindles. We have a wide range of actual production records showing uniformly stronger yarns and substantially lower costs. You want and need these advantages. Now is the time to order.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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U.

Universal Standard Travelers

Are

Factors in Spinning and Twisting

Manufactured By

THE U. S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

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ANTONIO SPENCER, *President*AMOS M. BOWEN, *Treasurer*WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, *Southern Representative*

TRADE



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"A New Order in Traveler Performance"

THERE is a UNIVERSAL STANDARD TRAVELER for performing every ring spinning and twisting operation known to the textile industry.

WHETHER your problem be spinning or twisting cotton, woolen, linen, asbestos, silk or rayon there is a UNIVERSAL STANDARD TRAVELER that exactly meets your requirements.

THE NEW "BOWEN" BEVEL EDGE

Patent Applied For

THE "BOWEN" PATENTED OFFSET

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THE new features of the above will be explained to you by our Representative, or write for information and samples.

S.

Report of Secretary Cobb

The following report was made at the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association by Secretary J. C. Cobb:

Practically as far back as I can remember, during most all the conversations I have heard my father have with other mill men, the principal subject has been the work of the S. T. A., and having been in this environment practically all my life I suppose is the reason why I have always looked forward to being associated with this work.

Now then, since you have conferred upon me the honor of making me your Secretary I feel that I wish to express my appreciation to you.

I may depart somewhat from the ordinary in making a Secretary's report; however, there are several things on my mind which I have observed since being in the work which I feel it is my duty to bring before you.

First, I wish to explain that when I took over the work it was at a time when the Book of Proceedings was being made ready for the printer and all of the sectional meetings were being held.

This you realize swamped me with work for the time being, but since the sectional meetings for the first of the year are off our hands I have had more time to familiarize myself with records, the proceedings of the meetings, etc., and am now having a little time to get out and hustle for new business.

While on the subject of new business I wish to take this opportunity to appeal to each and every member of the Association to mention to the salesman who call on you that if they will have their firms advertise with us it will enable us to carry this wonderful work on.

The dues members pay do not even reimburse us for the Book of Proceedings they get, therefore our main source of income is from the advertisements, and the firms which want your business should also be interested enough to want to see your Association progress.

So, if you will speak a word to the salesman when they come around it will not only be helping your Association, but will be helping yourself. Let me suggest one way that you can do this.

Tear out the two or three pages in your Book of Proceedings, which is the index to advertisers, and place same in a convenient place on your desk, under the glass or blotter or in some place where you can see it easily.

Then when a salesman comes in and you find out the firm he represents, glance over the index of advertisers and if his firm does not appear on same, this is the opportune time to see if you can convince him of the advisability of advertising his product with us.

In this way you will be getting a lot of men to write in to their firms asking them to advertise in our Book of Proceedings, which will of course be a great help to the Association and will be rendering a service that it is almost impossible for me to put across in the same way that you will be able to do.

As you know the Association has been very active during the past year and I have been agreeably surprised with the wonderful work that has been accomplished, especially by the sectional meetings, and I feel that these meetings are improving each year. I wish to urge that you not only attend all of these meetings, that you possibly can, but to pick out at least two of your best section men and send them to these sectional meetings.

Then when you cannot attend yourself be sure to send your assistant or second hand and request him to give you a written report of what he heard at the meet-

ing and all the different subjects which touched on his work.

This will not only make him a better man for you, but your room or mill will of course get the benefit of this information.

There is no doubt but what every man in this house realizes that textile manufacturing is facing the most critical period in textile history. The mill presidents and treasurers are seeking means of better merchandising, etc., they have employed high priced men who are devoting their entire time in an effort to solve some of their problems.

Such a procedure is of course beyond our scope, because we haven't the money to do such things with, but it seems to me that we have an Association which can make them sit up and take notice in other ways.

If we can get even a few of our officers and members giving their brains to the work, we will progress much faster than we are.

Ideas are the means of all progress, whether it is in the automobile business, aviation, railroading or textile manufacturing.

Gentlemen, do you realize that the membership of this Association represents practically all the brains which are engaged in the practical end of manufacturing in the South?

Granting this a fact, then it is very apparent, gentlemen, that we are not getting the benefit of these brains in our Association work.

Then there must be something wrong.

If this Association represents the manufacturing brains of the South, then the possibilities for progress are of course unlimited, but it seems that our methods are wrong in some way.

We are not going about the work in the right way to get the best results that we should be getting.

In studying the minutes of the meetings for the last few years I have noted the progress that you have made in the operation of textile machinery.

During this period we can say without any fear of contradiction that there has been more progress made in the manufacturing end of the textile business than there has in any other phase of textile manufacturing.

This wonderful progress has been brought about not with a different set of operatives, but in most cases with the same weavers, spinners, frame hands and with the same section men.

For example, your operatives are producing 50 per cent, 100 per cent and in some instances as much as 200 per cent more than they were producing a few years ago.

Textile machinery has not been improved greatly in the last few years, but this marked improvement has been brought about by the brains of you men here in this room.

One of the first impressions that I had when I saw the Association stationery was the list of prominent mill men represented by the Board of Governors.

Then I started in to try to find out what the Board of Governors had done. If I understand correctly a Board of Governors is supposed to govern something.

But from a close study of the minutes of every meeting you have had for the past ten years, I have been unable to find any particular thing or any outstanding work which has been credited to the Board of Governors.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to suggest that you
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uals and families among the workers for efforts in this same direction. In fairness I should say that I have found it a bit easier to secure help from the owners; most of whom are anxious to do something, but are too much in the grasp of the machine to discover what it is that they can do. It takes all the tact, patience, and religion that the social worker can muster up to do his work—folks are mighty human.

I am sure that you feel the inconsistency of a parson talking to business men about how to run their business, and I want to assure you that such is not my purpose. I know nothing of the technical side of it, but I know a little something about humans, because my work gives me a definite and constant contact with them, and my constant endeavor is to discover the will of God as expressed in the laws and principles of life. We are builders together, and we ought to be mutually helpful, discovering, each in his own sphere, these spiritual principles upon which a stable social order may be built. When we have discovered these principles, and are willing to live by them we are ready to build the material structure, and make material progress. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you," is a true economic law of life. Obeyed it brings enduring prosperity, but reversed there ensues moral disaster.

Bearing in mind the principles above enunciated, it seems to me that they may be practically expressed in meeting your everyday problems by:

1. Accepting the principle of brotherhood. Look upon all men as brothers, and treat every man as a human, not as a part of a machine, and respect his personality. You can not treat a man as a machine without injury, both to him, and to yourself. His nature, his needs, his aspirations must form the primary basis in your dealing with him.

2. Labor and capital must see together a common purpose in industry, and realize that they are partners in a great enterprise, which has higher aims than that of making money. What is it that industry is to do? What purpose must it serve? If the aim of industry is merely to increase wealth, either for employee or employer, it takes an unchristian attitude towards human beings. To look upon workers as instruments of profits is a degradation of humanity which has far-reaching consequences. It makes all the difference in the world as to whether this is the aim, or the higher, nobler one of making man better, happier, freer, through development of his personality. With such an ideal dominating industry it would be much easier for the owners and workers to co-operate, and more practical efficiency secured. This work of yours is a part of the whole work in which we are all engaged, and each of us alike is a part of that humanity which is feeling the effects of a materialistic philosophy, and a mechanistic organization of society. It is not alone a question of whether you are paying workers enough, but whether you have sufficient control over your business as to make it serve the higher purposes of life. Sometimes I suspect that you feel that you are not running your business, but that it is running you. You are not as free as many think you are. You have to do lots of things which your better nature rebels against. You can put on a hard face, and appear to be hardboiled, but you are not fooling anybody. Deep at heart you are sympathetic, you want to be kind, you want to be good, and you are puzzling your brain as to how you can be the sympa-

thetic man that you want to be, and still to maintain the efficiency which the system demands.

Somehow we must spiritualize industry, or the present system will go—this is not a threat, but a prophecy. Try to see clearly these underlying principles of life, and act upon them. Try to see the larger aim and motive. Do you wish to preserve an order, or to promote justice? Are you seeking self-preservation, or expansive life for all? To gather together, or to distribute, build on principle or expediency, develop character, or merely increase wealth? Always keep in mind that the increase of wealth without character is certain to produce disaster.

I am deeply concerned about spirit and motive. Once when a man came to Jesus and asked, "Make my brother divide the inheritance with me," the reply of our Lord was, "Beware of covetousness." Our greatest concern in all industrial work, and for all concerned is to be sure of right spirit, and right motive. Given these and we can all get on together. Christ established no system, but he let loose a spirit which leavens the whole lump of society.

Another thing which should prove helpful is personal contacts. Take time to establish them. Go out among the people, not as officials, but as a friend and neighbor. That sort of contribution will be of moral and spiritual value to both, and is the surest way to a sound economic distribution. Mutual understanding and good-will are essential to right relationships, and both depend upon contact. A member of our Kiwanis Club thought it was a fine thing for the club to send baskets to a little blind boy in the community, and he was perfectly willing to help out. One day he went in person to carry a basket, and then he became enthusiastic about that little boy. He found the joy of that personal contact and service, and he wondered why every member of the club did not carry baskets to that chap. He then began working on plans whereby the boy could be helped to help himself, and become independent. It was not a question of the distribution of property, but a man who had caught something of Christ's spirit, and saw a human need, put himself and what he had to work to make the condition of a brother man better. You will feel. I am sure, that instead of making an address that I have fallen back into my habit of preaching. Well; why not? Preaching is proclaiming truth with an appeal to put it into practice in everyday life, not leave it in the church on Sunday. The man who moves among his fellows as a friend and neighbor, and gets close to their thinking, their needs, their aspirations, will not need legislation to compel him to do justice. He will outrun legislation. Legislation can not make men good nor just.

I believe that frequent conferences should be held, that sympathetic understanding may be reached. So much trouble is caused by misunderstanding. Select men from the workers whom you know to be persons of intelligence and character, and arrange for conferences. Explain your side of the proposition, and be sure to give the workers opportunity to present their side. There is quite an art in conducting conferences, and someone with a gift at doing it should be selected to conduct it. Be sure to make it a conference, not an argument. If it gets to the stage of an argument not much can be accomplished.

Finally, I have this suggestion to make. Make adventure. The modern spirit is one of adventure, and Lindbergh has somehow incorporated it in his own personality, and feats, especially in his venture across the Atlantic. There are some thrilling stories in the experiences of medical men, who, seeking to discover preven-

tive and curative remedies, expose themselves to deadly germs and serums in order to make the discoveries. The same spirit animates the modern scientist, and missionaries have gone out to live with lepers, and meet with untold hardships in order to preach the Gospel. The leaders in industry may perform a valuable service to society by making daring risks. Make adventure, not in the size of your mills, the number of spindles, the efficiency of your system, but in service to humanity. Take the initiative. Do not wait for demands, anticipate them. Shock the community, not with hardboiled methods, but with generosity. Do not give what the workers ask; give more. This is not an impracticable theory, as you will find in experimenting with it. The law, "He that seeketh to save his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life shall find it," always holds good. The investment of good-will, love, and service will always bring returns—both material and spiritual. It is the only way to secure stable prosperity. The gaining of wealth at the expense of a nation's soul is the costliest experiment ever made. Be sure of your spirit, your motive, and your actions can not go far wrong.

Friday Afternoon

No session was held Friday afternoon, this time having been allotted for the golf tournament and other recreation and entertainment features.

The Annual Banquet

The annual banquet was held in Kenilworth Inn on Friday evening. The affair was delightfully informal and was thoroughly enjoyed. The principal talk was T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills and also president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. His remarks follow:

Address of T. M. Marchant

I come to you this evening merely as an every-day business man, one who, to a large extent, understands your problems, and whose heart is glad that we can meet together.

No one realizes or appreciates more than I the place your Association occupies in the textile industry, and it is only necessary for me to follow the work you are doing and the progress you are making in your sectional meetings from time to time, to understand this more fully. The members of your Association occupy a most important place in the manufacturing of cotton goods, and your influence should be deeply felt throughout every state with which you are associated.

We hear a great deal about American prosperity. It is useless for me to ask you gentlemen whether or not we have it in the textile industry. We are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of cotton goods, which is the cheapest material to be found, a material that is needed throughout the world, and yet we are refusing or failing to look ahead, and our industry stands almost alone, as one of the few of the largest and most important, which is looked upon with disfavor.

Very few of you men really give much thought to saving money. So we must naturally depend on some one else's capital to build our cotton mills, and I ask you the question, "Is there any reason why the corporations that give you and me work should not make money?" Employees in other large industries have become stockholders, investing their savings in the business that guarantees them a livelihood, as well as giving them the opportunity to understand the many difficulties facing the employers.

Our problems are no different from those of the able mill executives who managed our industry many years

(Continued on Page 55)

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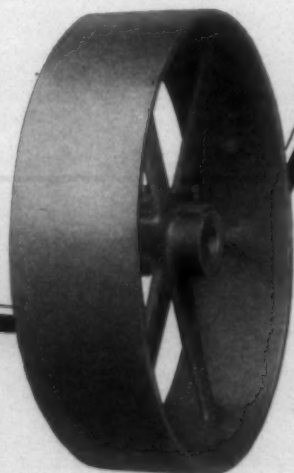
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PERSONAL NEWS

J. L. Brannon, of Covington, Ga., has accepted a position with the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Inder, Ga.

A. Ferguson MacIntyre has resigned as superintendent of the Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. F. Turner has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Henry McIntyre has become overseer carding at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. R. Roberts has resigned as superintendent of the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Alex Roberts, formerly of Lawrenceville, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Alabama Mills Company, Aliceville, Ala.

Rev. H. A. McCutchen, formerly of Caroleen, N. C., where he held a position in the cotton mill, has gone to Talladega, Ala., to become pastor of a Wesleyan Methodist church.

J. Lee Fonville, formerly superintendent of the Riverhill Spinning Company, Cheraw, S. C., has become superintendent of spinning at the J. Lawrence Holt and Sons, Burlington, N. C.

T. C. Pegram has resigned as superintendent of the Leak Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. H. Strickland has resigned as superintendent of the Belton Mills, Belton, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C. He has been connected with the Belton Mills for 30 years, being superintendent for the past 16 years.

Arthur Tousignant, agent of the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C., is to resign to become agent of the Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston, Me., according to reports from New York. Previous to being agent for the Aiken Mills, Mr. Tousignant was superintendent of the Monaghan plant of Victor-Monaghan Company.

C. M. Carr, recently appointed a vice-president of the American Enka Corporation, is expected to return from a visit to the Enka headquarters in Holland this week. He will be in charge of sales of the yarns produced at the new American Enka plant at Asheville. He was formerly president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham.

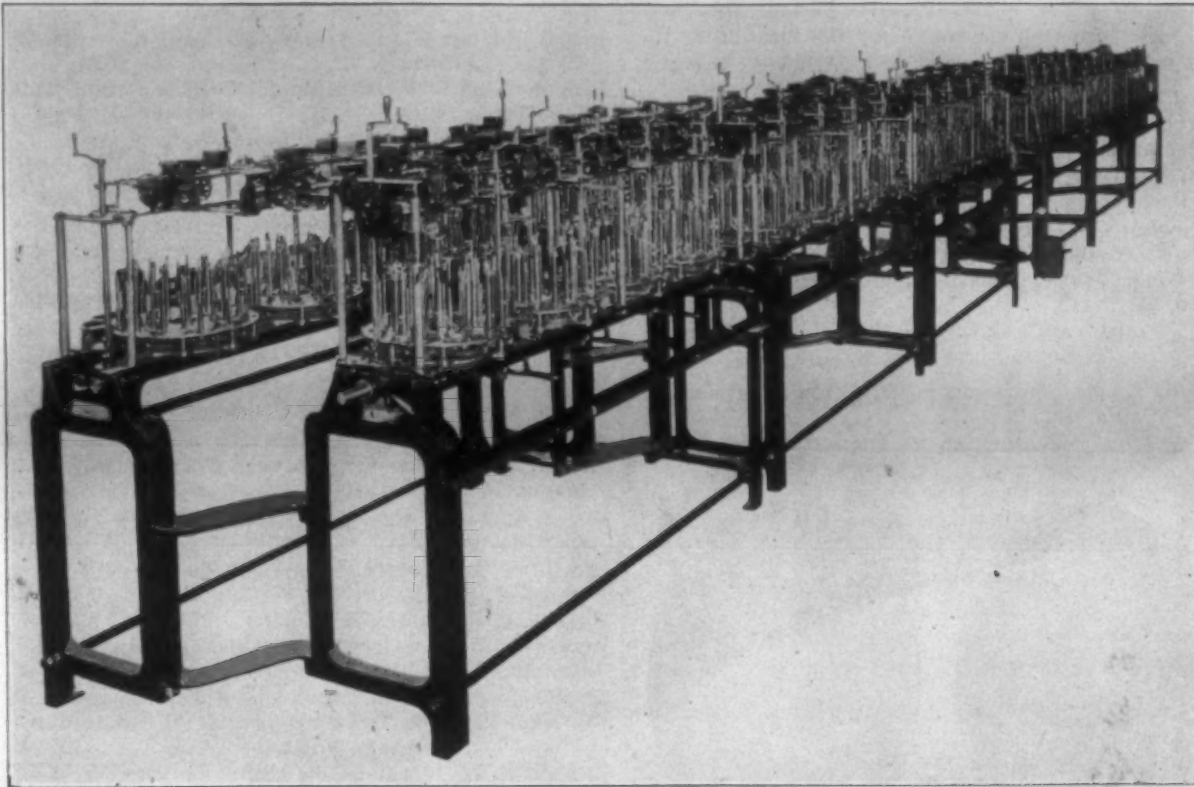
A Correction

In our issue of July 4th, we published an article, "Some Trends in Industry," by Alfred Kauffman. His title was incorrectly given as president of the General Electric Company. He is not connected with that company, but is president of the Link-Belt Company. We write this with all due apologies for the error.

Winners of Golf Tournament

Prize winners in the golf tournament at the meeting in Asheville of the Southern Textile Association were as follows:

First low gross, Paul Haddock, of Charlotte; 2nd low gross, Jack Alexander, of Gastonia; 1st low net, J. B. Shelton, of Cramerton; 2nd low net, R. L. Jordan; hobby prize, James A. Chapman, Jr., of Inman.



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Attendance at Asheville Meeting

AMONG those who registered for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Asheville were:

Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Almand, J. Hudson, Salesman, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Anderson, Wm. D., Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Andrews, G. F., President, Greenville Spindle & Flyer Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Armstrong, J. F., Superintendent, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Arnold, A. W., Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Aspden, Thomas, Salesman, H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Austin, G. L., Superintendent, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.



Carl R. Harris



L. L. Brown

Bagwell, J. S., Overseer Cloth Room, Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.
 Baker, H. U., Salesman, Acme Loom Harness & Reed Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Baker, J. W., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Ballard, T. A., Superintendent, Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Ballenger, C. R., Local Manager, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
 Barker, W. R., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Barnes, B. F., Jr., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Barnwell, J. L., Carder, Strowd-Holcombe Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Batchelor, Geo. H., Salesman, Armstrong Cork & Ins. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Batson, Davis L., Salesman, Shambow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Batson, Louis P., Sou. Representative, Shambow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Becknell, W. W., Superintendent, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bishop, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bishop, Frederick G. C., Vice-President, Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
 Bishop, S. J., Overseer Carding, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bird, J. B., Spinner, Strowd-Holcombe, Birmingham, Ala.

Black, Horace E., Traveling Salesman, The Stanley Works, Charlotte, N. C.
 Bodenheimer, F. P., Asst. Supt., National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.
 Bowen, B. H., Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.
 Brady, J. J., Overseer Weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Brannon, A. B., Superintendent, Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
 Brannon, E. B., Spinner, Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
 Bray, J. T., Overseer Carding, Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Brown, Ira L., Sales Engineer, The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Brown, L. L., Superintendent, International Shoe Co., Malvern, Ark.
 Brown, W. T., Overseer Weaving, Nokomis Mill, Lexington, N. C.
 Bryant, Chas. K., Mgr. Repair Dept., Michael & Bivens, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
 Bufield, T. L., Overseer Spinning, Rhodhiss Mill No. 2, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Bullock, C. Seymour, South Bend, Ind.
 Burgess, W. L., Salesman, American Moistening Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Burgess, J. H., Weaver, Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.
 Butterworth, J. E., Vice-President, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Buxton, A. K., Sou. Rep., Baltimore Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Cain, C. W., Sales and Service, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.



J. O. Corn



Marshall Dilling

Cannon, L. S., Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Castile, L. J., Salesman, Keever Starch Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Carpenter, D. O., Overseer Spinning, Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.
 Carter, A. D., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Champion, J. G., Loom Fixer, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Vice-President, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Chisholm, Ralph C., Technical Advisor, Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
 Clark, C. C., Salesman, Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cobb, C. C., Mgr. and Supt., Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, S. C.

Cobb, Jos. C., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
 Coffin, A. G., Representative, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Connelly, W. R., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Constable, H. B., Salesman, DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Converse, Stanley W., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Cook, D. S., Agent, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
 Cook, John C., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Coplin, J. E., Dyer, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Cosby, John C., Asst. Mgr., Ciba Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
 Cottingham, A. H., Gen. Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Crowell, Fred B., Sou. Agent, E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Cudd, M. L., Overseer, Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.
 Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Dean, Geo. A., Staley Sales Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Denison, L. B., Mgr., The Denison Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
 Digby, T. J., Jr., Salesman, Greer, S. C.
 Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Draper, C. H., Jr., Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.



T. W. Mullen



Joseph C. Cobb

Dorn, A. M., Salesman, Armstrong Cork Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Dukes, W. A., Master Mechanic, Strowd-Holcombe Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Durham, F. M., Asst. Mgr., Durham Hosiery Mills, Carrboro, N. C.
 Edwards, J. O., Supt., Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Einstein, Max, Standard Chemical Products Co., Hoboken, N. J.
 Elmore, L. A., Overseer Carding, Rhodhiss Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Fagan, J. H., Overseer Spinning, Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Fielder, Frank, Salesman, Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Fisher, W. R., Overseer Carding, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.
 Foster, L. C., Second Hand Spinning, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Fox, John W., Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Friday, D. L., Asst. to Gen. Mgr., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Franks, E. A., Supt., Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Frye, G. V., Asst. Supt., The Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Gaillard, C. E., Carder and Spinner, Balfour, N. C.
 Gardner, F. B., Selling Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Gaston, W. F., Cloth Room, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Union-Buffer Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
 Gibson, W. H., Jr., Supt., Aileen Mills, Inc., Biscoe, N. C.
 Goeller, H. L., Salesman, 908 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
 Graham, Irwin P., Office Mgr., The Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Grant, R. T., Sou. Mgr., Reilly-Whitman Co., Conshohacken, Pa.



Paul Haddock



D. F. Lanier

Graves, John L., Salesman, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Gregg, E. H., Salesman, A. B. Carter, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Gregg, J. M., Selling Agent, The Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Griffin, Ira L., Stein Hall & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Grimes, M. T., Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga.
 Griswold, R. J., Salesman, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
 Haddock, Paul F., Sou. Mgr., A. Klipstein & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Hames, W. C., Salesman, Edw. H. Best & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mill, Balfour, N. C.
 Harlan, W. R., Chemist, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Harris, Arthur W., Treasurer, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Harris, J. B., V.-Pres., Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.
 Harris, A. F., Supt., Lowell and Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., The Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Hayes, M. H., Supt., Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Hersey, Henry H., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Heymer, F. E., Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga.
 Higgins, Max W., Salesman, E. F. Houghton & Co., Forest City, N. C.

(Continued on Page 44)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Asheville Meeting

Meeting for its twenty-first annual convention, the Southern Textile Association last week added further proof to the fact that in reaching its majority, it stands as one of the strongest assets of the textile industry in the South.

The Association, which ordinarily concerns itself with the problems of machinery operation, chose at this meeting to turn aside from technicalities to study the people who stand at the machines in the mill. In doing so it very properly recognized the most important factor in every industry—the human element.

With this idea in mind, the convention program emphasized the idea that the employees of the mills must be dealt with as "souls," not as "hands."

Beginning with the opening session on Friday morning, the program moved smoothly through each session. The several speakers lived up to the promises made for them. Each address carried a thoughtful, well timed message to an audience that was interested and receptive.

The address of Carl Harris, retiring president,

easily takes rank as one of the best that the convention season has produced. He showed an understanding and appreciation of a number of problems in the textile situation that need serious thought at this time. His remarks, well phrased and squarely put, left an impress upon the meeting that will not soon be forgotten. We earnestly hope that not only the superintendents and the overseers, but the mill executives as well will read it with the attention it deserves.

Col. Seymour Bullock knows his "Reds." In his address, he showed clearly that the menace of Communism is real and is making steady progress in permeating to all parts of America. Pleading for an ideal of citizenship that is based upon the American constitution, Colonel Bullock awakened a response among his hearers at Asheville that is sure to strengthen the fight against Communism and all that it stands for.

Speaking as a minister whose years of service have been with people, rather than machines, the Reverend N. C. Duncan gave the members of the Association a clear-cut conception of the duty of all men in industry in respect to their relations with the people with whom they work.

The banquet at Asheville went a long way in upsetting the precedent that a convention banquet must be endured rather than enjoyed. It was enjoyed. And that statement, in our experience, carries a measure of praise that needs no further elaboration.

The Association was fortunate in having three representatives of other organizations whose membership is made up of mill executives. Mr. Marchant, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Dixon, president, and Mr. McLaurine, secretary, of the American Association, were present, not only as speakers, but in the interest of the closer contact that should exist between their organizations and the Southern Textile Association. Each of them brought an inspiring message to the convention, and had well deserved words of praise for the work of the Southern Textile Association.



The meeting last week brings the textile conventions to a close. It is not going too far to say that no other association has had a better or more useful convention than the one at Asheville.

Both Believe in Negro Equality

While attending a meeting of the pullman porters' union, President Greene, of the American Federation of Labor, the parent of the United Textile Workers, the Thos. F. McMahon organization, was badly heckled by the negroes, and in reply to their charge that negroes were discriminated against, made the following assertion:

"One hundred out of one hundred and five international unions in the American Federation of Labor provide for negro membership.

"The Federation stands unalterably upon the principle of no discrimination."

The National Textile Workers, the Communist organization which has its headquarters at Gastonia, N. C., is openly committed to social equality and has demanded that white girls dance with negro men at the social functions of the union.

During the afternoon preceding the night of the killing of Chief Aderholt, of Gastonia, a negro dude from New York named Otto Hall was in the Gastonia strikers' hut and mingled with those present upon the basis of absolute social equality.

There is a report that the fight among union members that afternoon resulted from the resentment of one or two decent members against the idea of having their wives considered as the social equals of a negro.

The McMahon organization has, in fighting the Communist organization, criticised the negro equality ideas of the latter organization, but President Greene, of the parent organization, now says that his organization "stands unalterably for no discrimination" and that "there are negro members in 100 of their 105 union groups."

We have stated that the only difference between the McMahon organization and the Communist union was that the Communists frankly admitted their communism while the McMahon crowd tried to hide theirs.

It is also true that there is no difference between them upon the question of social equality with negroes.

Until President Greene made his talk to the pullman porters, the McMahon crowd were denying that they stood for social equality with negroes, but it now appears that they believe in it just as much as the Communist union which openly admits it and demands that white girls dance with negro men.

The Communist crowd are, at least, honest with their followers whereas the McMahon crowd do not hesitate to misrepresent their position when they think the exposure of their true position would mean a decrease in their dues paying members.

No Strike at Loray Mills

It is unfortunate that newspapers continue to refer to "the strike of the Loray Mills."

The Loray Mills are operating with a practically full complement of operatives and there has been no strike at that mill for many weeks.

About a mile from the Loray Mill, there is a "camp" in which there are a few Communists, several professional gunmen, some negroes enjoying social equality and a few former cotton mill operatives, most of whom never saw the inside of the Loray Mills.

The gunmen get paid about \$40 per week, the operatives and negroes get enough money to live on without working and the Communist organizers get good salaries.

As long as a few misguided people in the North send money to this gang the "camp" will continue to exist, but it does not constitute "a strike at the Loray Mills" and such references are erroneous.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS**Burlington, N. C.**—The Burlington Knitting Mills is going through a reorganization at this time.**Burnsville, N. C.**—The Ray Hosiery Mills, formerly of Asheville, N. C., have been moved to Burnsville. It is not in operation at the present time.**Oxford, N. C.**—The Oxford Silk Yarns Company has just recently been completed and is ready for operation. The plant is modern in every detail. The single process system is employed to produce a highly developed product. The plant will have a capacity of 4,400 pounds per week. Universal and Atwood machinery has been installed. The plant will do its own finishing. Individual machine drives have been installed. General Electric and Allis-Chalmers motors are being used.

Mr. Redyke has been connected with the silk industry for the past forty years or more, and now owns the plant at Oxford. He was recently connected with the late John Ryle, of Allentown, Pa.

Burlington, N. C.—Phillips and Andrews, a newly organized mercerizing plant, will use the following equipment: Butterworth mercerizers, Whitin quillers and Foster coners and gassers. They will have a capacity of 60,000 pounds weekly, and with their new and modern equipment they will turn out a splendid product. This plant will be of modern mill construction. A concrete floor has been laid, steel windows installed and the interior painted with mill white.

Mr. Phillips, who has been in the mercerizing business for the past thirty years, was recently a partner in Peach Sons & Phillips, of Camden, N. J. He was also connected with Aberfoyle at Philadelphia.

High Point, N. C.—A large factory building is now going up on South Wrenn street, and will be occupied by the High Point Underwear Company, now located at the corner of North Main and East Washington streets. The structure, which will occupy a lot 50 by 200 feet, is expected to be ready for occupancy by the middle of August.

C. D. Smith, general manager of the underwear concern, states that the building will afford better working conditions, more conveniences and enlarged space. At the present time 150 workers are employed by the company, but this number will probably be increased when the new building is completed.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Company has received half of the 52 full fashioned hosiery machines ordered for installation this year. Of the 26 machines received more than half are in operation, several are set up or partly set up and three have just been received.

The company now has a total of 58 machines in operation. When the installation is complete it will have 93 machines. The schedule calls for complete installation in October, but there has been some delay and it will probably be December, it is said, before the work is finished.

The company will still have room in its large new building for 65 more machines, but it has not been definitely decided when these will be installed.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

McGehee, Ark.—Local men are negotiating with two New York concerns for establishment of a cotton mill or a plant which would manufacture materials for shoes in McGehee.

The plant might be built on a site formerly occupied by the Chickasaw Cooperage Company, just north of the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Helena.

Greenville, S. C.—The Cotton Specialties Company, which recently ordered a large number of power machines from Greenville for the purpose of trebling its output, has started on the increased production. The company, which is headed by J. D. Williams, formerly of Vardry Mill, will have a daily production of 300 dozen garments. Women's and children's dresses are the principal output of the plant. Two hundred persons will be employed, when full production is reached early next week.

The Cotton Specialties Company recently tried the experiment of hauling its goods to New York and found the venture to be successful in every way, Mr. Williams declared.

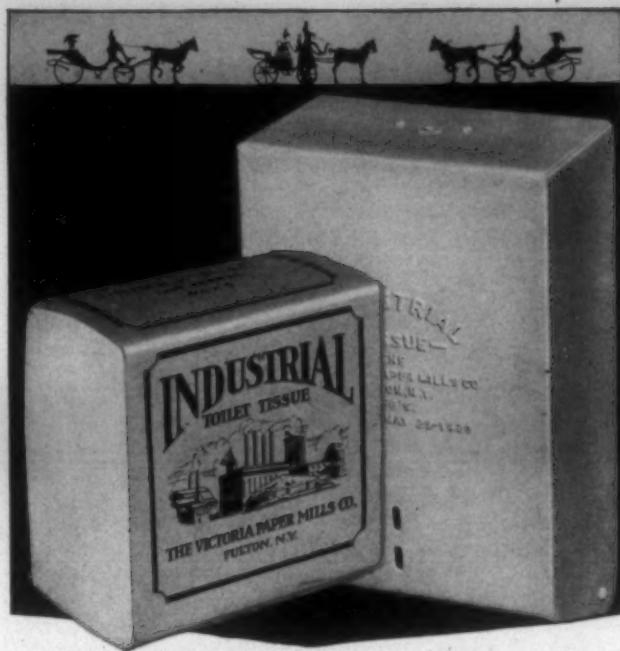
Burlington, N. C.—The American Dye Works, a new corporation recently formed here, has purchased the dyeing and finishing department of the Love Knitting Company. The organizers of the company are John Shoffner, president of the Standard Hosiery Mills; John S. Thomas, attorney; Dr. J. L. Kernodle, business man, and Howard Fogleman, hosiery broker. Authorized capital stock is \$100,000 and \$22,000 has been paid in.

The purchase includes all machinery, equipment, building and site of the Love company given over to the dye plant, it is said. Mr. Shoffner is interested in a number of large manufacturing concerns and the new business will be devoted to finishing products of these plants, it is said.

Durham, N. C.—It was reported here that the Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., is considering the advantages of opening a plant in Cuba for the manufacture of hosiery and possibly for the spinning of hosiery yarn. According to the report, A. H. Carr, vice-president and treasurer of the mills, and W. W. Sledge, attorney and representative of a large block of the mills' stock, have gone to Cuba to make a survey of the situation. D. P. Carey, president of the company, is in Chicago, and confirmation of the reports is lacking. It has been learned unofficially, however, that the representatives have gone to Cuba and that their mission is a business one, connected with the mills.

The reports are to the effect that a mill will be established in Cuba, and through it, the Cuban, Central and South American market will be supplied. It is pointed out that the mill ships heavily of cotton hosiery to these southern countries and that the tariff is much higher on the finished product than it is on the yarn and raw cotton and that for this reason the establishment of a mill in Cuba would probably be an advantageous move.

The company would move a part of its present local equipment to Cuba, it is said, if the plan goes through, making room in the local mill for additional machines for the making of the better grades of hosiery, more in demand in this country.



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Manufacturers of the famous Black Core Roll and Oval Line



MILL NEWS ITEMS

Burlington, N. C.—The Globe Knitting Company will install the following equipment: Scott and Williams, Banner, and Fidelity knitting and loopers and ribbers. They will do their own dyeing, using vat dyes.

Griffin, Ga.—A receiver was appointed for the Griffin Manufacturing Company, oldest mill in this city. Liabilities were listed at \$614,000 with "quick" assets at \$551,000.

The mill buildings, equipment, etc., are valued at \$1,250,000. Common stock amounted to half a million shares and preferred stock three hundred thousand shares. John H. Cheatham, president of the Georgia Kincaid Mills, was named receiver.

Several concerns have entered bids for the mill and directors agreed to receivership proceedings believing that sale of the plant could be best handled with a receiver in charge.

Aiken, S. C.—Minority stockholders of the Langley Mill at Langley and the Aiken Mill at Bath, Aiken County, S. C., have been granted a restraining order by Circuit Judge Hayne F. Rice, enjoining the sale of these two properties, as were advertised for salesday in July.

These mills were recently acquired by the Homer

Loring interests of New York and the sale was planned as a reorganization and liquidation move, the directors and majority stockholders endeavoring in this way to clear off some of the indebtedness of the mills and cause common stock, which has never paid dividends, to become more valuable. The minority stockholders, however, objected to the plan and carried their objection to the courts. Judge Rice's order requires the directors and majority stockholders to show cause before him July 10 why the sale should not be stopped.

Report of Secretary Cobb

(Continued from Page 31)

call a meeting of the Board of Governors between each semi-annual meeting of our Association and at this meeting have the Board of Governors lay plans for the coming meeting—discuss the future possibilities of the Association and the topics which should be studied by the members.

If we are to have a Board of Governors they should be doing something toward governing.

I wish to appeal to each and every member to come to the meeting with some definite idea for the Association, pass these ideas along to the President or the Secretary so we will know what you want information about.

May I suggest that at any time between now and the next meeting of the Board of Governors, which I hope the President will see fit to set a time for, that when you have an idea you think would do the Association good, that you make a note of same so that at the meeting of

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

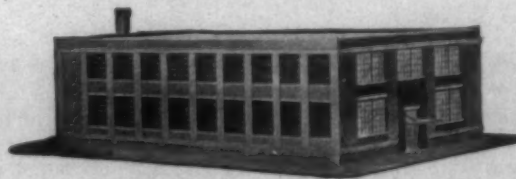
COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
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the Board of Governors we will be able to accomplish something.

This goes back again to the fact that ideas are the source of all progress.

If you will give us your ideas then we will try to put them into effect.

The greatest idea in the world cannot accomplish anything unless the person who has that idea of who it is conveyed to start out in a constructive way to put that idea into practical use.

As some of you know, I took up this work against the advice not only of my father, who wanted me to stay in the mill, but of some of my very close friends. However, as explained to you before, the work has always appealed to me because I suppose I have been raised up in the environment of the Association's work.

Now then that I am in the work I want to assure you that I am expecting to give it every ounce of effort that I am able to put forth.

My whole heart is in this work and that is why I am appealing to you for your help.

Mr. President, as I look over this body of men who represent the most expert textile manufacturers in the South, it is my ambition and I know it is yours to see this Association recognized not only as the source of information for mill presidents and treasurers but as consisting of a body of the most expert textile manufacturers in the world.

Gentlemen, have we your support?

I wish to call to the attention of all the members of the Association a matter which has so far as I know not been given due credit.

There is one member of our Association, who never misses a chance to speak to manufacturers in order to

help us get advertisements. To my own knowledge he is personally responsible for our getting five ads.

He takes advantage of every opportunity to speak to a mill president or treasurer to impress upon them the wonderful work the Association is doing, and he is personally donating more actual money to the Association than any other person or member.

I refer to Mr. L. E. Wooten, who has furnished the Association an office since the beginning of Mr. J. M. Gregg's administration.

I do not think it unethical, Mr. President, to say to our membership that when they see L. E. Wooten coming; remember he is doing more for your Association than any other one man, not an officer, and may I suggest, Mr. President, that you appoint a committee to draw up a vote of thanks to be presented to Mr. Wooten.

Naumkeag Reduces Dividend

Boston, Mass. — Reduction in the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company dividend from a \$12 to \$8 annual basis came as a surprise in textile circles, due to the good record which the company has had in recent years. For some months, however, the wide sheetings branch of the cotton industry has suffered from heavy production and keen competition, and this situation has taken its toll in profits.

In the three months ended February 28 Naumkeag earned the \$3 dividend which was paid early in the year. In its second quarter, ended May 31, however, the company earned approximately \$2 per share, the amount of the current dividend.

Stripper X

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Stripper X for Celanese Yarn

Celanese is stripped to a pure white regardless of the shade by the **Stripper X** method. Send us your dye yarns and we will strip and forward formula.

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Chemicals
of
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Attendance at Asheville Meeting

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Higgin, R. H., Overseer Spinning, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Holcomb, L. H., Foreman Weave Room, Rhodhiss Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Holden, T. W., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass.
 Howard, Edwin, Sou. Agent, Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Howard, Percy H., Fuller Brush Co.
 Howard, W. F., Supt., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Howell, L. M., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Howell, R. E., Chemist, Staley Sales Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Humphries, John E., Salesman, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Hunt, A. F., Supt., Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Hynes, J. A., Manning Industrial Service, Newark, N. J.
 Iler, Claude B., Salesman, The Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Iler, Harry B., Salesman, L. T. Wattles & Co., Canton Junction, Mass.
 Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Ivey, W. R., Salesman, DuPont Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Jackson, Frederick, Rep., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Jenkins, J. W., Gen. Supt., Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
 Johnson, Frank W., Salesman, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Jones, W. O., Salesman, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Jones, D. C., Supt., Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.
 Jordan, R. L., Overseer, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.
 Keller, J. C., Supt., Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Kerr, D. S., Salesman, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Kimbriel, A. C., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 King, J. S., Supt., Woodside Mills, Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Kiser, E. A., Supt., French Broad Mill, Asheville, N. C.
 Lake, Marshall E., Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Lane, W. E., Overseer Cloth Room, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Land, O. B., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Athens, Ga.
 Lassiter, C. T., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc.
 Laughlin, Jas. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 League, D. W., Overseer Weaving, Greenville, S. C.
 Lechler, J. Alfred, The Glidden Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 LeClair, Emile, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Lehrer, Samuel, Sales Manager, Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Leister, W. P., Superintendent, Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
 Lever, J. J., Overseer Spinning, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Ligon, L. S., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Lindsay, R. E., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Littlejohn, H. E., Salesman, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.



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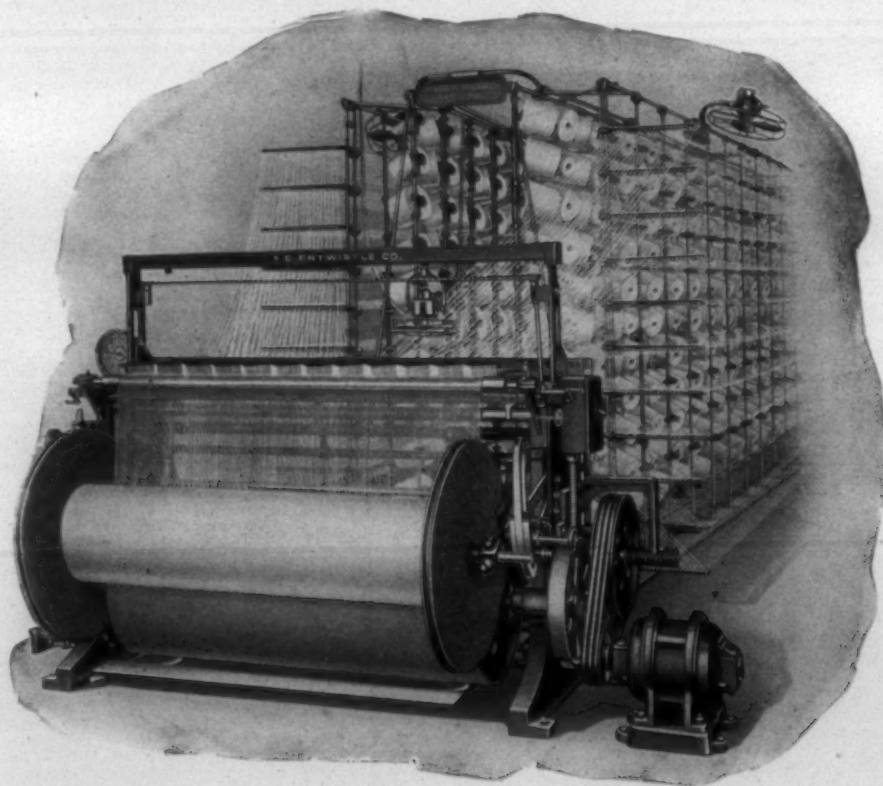
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 79 Worth Street, N. Y.

Australian Representatives
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- Lockman, C. H., Superintendent, Henrietta Mill, Caroleen, N. C.
- Ludman, Henry, Salesman, Denison Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
- Lyons, J. A., Superintendent, Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
- McAbee, W. C., Overseer Outside, Henrietta Mills No. 1, Henrietta, N. C.
- McAlister, D. D., Overseer Weaving, Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga.
- McArver, J. Wilson, Superintendent, Priscilla Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- McCall, Marvin, Salesman, American Moistening Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- McCracken, S. L., Superintendent, Fountain Mills, Taboro, N. C.
- McFalls, John A., Superintendent, Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- McGabo, C. B., Spinner, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.
- McGee, R. J., Superintendent, Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
- McGee, Wm. A., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
- MacIntyre, R. B., Salesman, Commonwealth Color & Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- McLane, S. F., Sales Manager, Southern Loom Reed Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
- McLaurin, W. M., Sec'y and Treasurer, American Cotton Manufacturers Ass'n, Charlotte, N. C.
- McNeill, T. M., Superintendent, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
- McQuown, J. E., Cloth Room Overseer, Oakland Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.
- Marchant, T. M., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Massey, A. E., Superintendent, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
- Matthews, H. E., Manager, Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Maultsby, Ralph C., Sou. Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
- Mauney, Aubrey, Southern Representative, Mauney Steel Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.
- Maxwell, Robt. J., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Mitchell, P. B., Superintendent, Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
- Mode, Z. V., Superintendent, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, S. C.
- Moon, P. B., Overseer Weaving, Manetta Mill, Monroe, N. C.
- Moore, G. E. Superintendent, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.
- Moore, J. K., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Moore, W. S., Superintendent, Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.
- Morris, T. P., Superintendent, Ridge Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Morrison, C. M., Sales Manager, Reilly-Whiteman Co., Conshohocken, Pa.
- Morrison, Guy L., Southern Representative, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
- Mullen, T. W., Superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
- Mullen, Ben T., Overseer Night Carding, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.
- Murphy, Geo. R., Superintendent, Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, S. C.

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Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	58
—W—	
Washburn	—
Washburn Printing Co.	72
Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Wellington, Sears & Co.	70
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	10-11
Whitin Machine Works	14
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	72
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	34
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	73

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10,000 4" x 5 1/4" used spools. Price and sample upon request.

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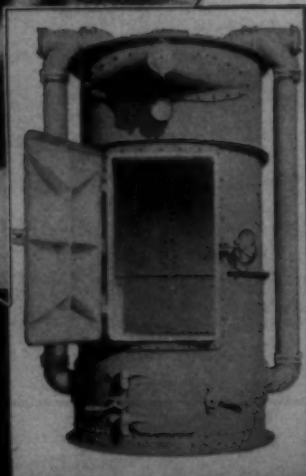
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Attendance at Asheville Meeting

(Continued from Page 45)

- New, A. G., Southern Representative, Universal Shuttle Truing Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
Newman, M. C., Salesman, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Atlanta, Ga.
North, Frank G., Arnold-Hoffman Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Oliphant, A. D., Southern Manager, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
Olney, Robert B., Textile Mill Representative, Sherwin Williams Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Osteen, R. T., Salesman, Southern Textile Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.
Page, S. M., Weaver, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Pemberton, E. L., Salesman, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Perry, Hext M., Sales Agent, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
Pettit, C. W., Superintendent, Apalache Mill, Arlington, S. C.
Pettit, C. W., Jr., Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.
Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Phillips, J. T., Superintendent, Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.
Phillips, W. L., Superintendent, Stowd-Holcombe Mill, Birmingham, Ala.
Poland, Carter D., President, Poland Soap Works, Anniston, Ala.
Pope, J. W., Southern Representative, Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Potter, C. D., Chemical Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
Potter, E. M., District Sales Manager, S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Potwin, Dr. M. A., Community Director, Saxon and Chesnee Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Pratt, Otto, Souther Representative, Edward H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Pratt, W. B., Southern Agent, Joseph Sykes Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Pruitt, G. P., Cloth Room, Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Pulliam, L. C., Salesman, Greenville, S. C.
Purvis, Harry H., Overseer Spinning, Chicopee Mill, Gainesville, Ga.
Quick, J. A., Overseer Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.

(Continued on Page 50)

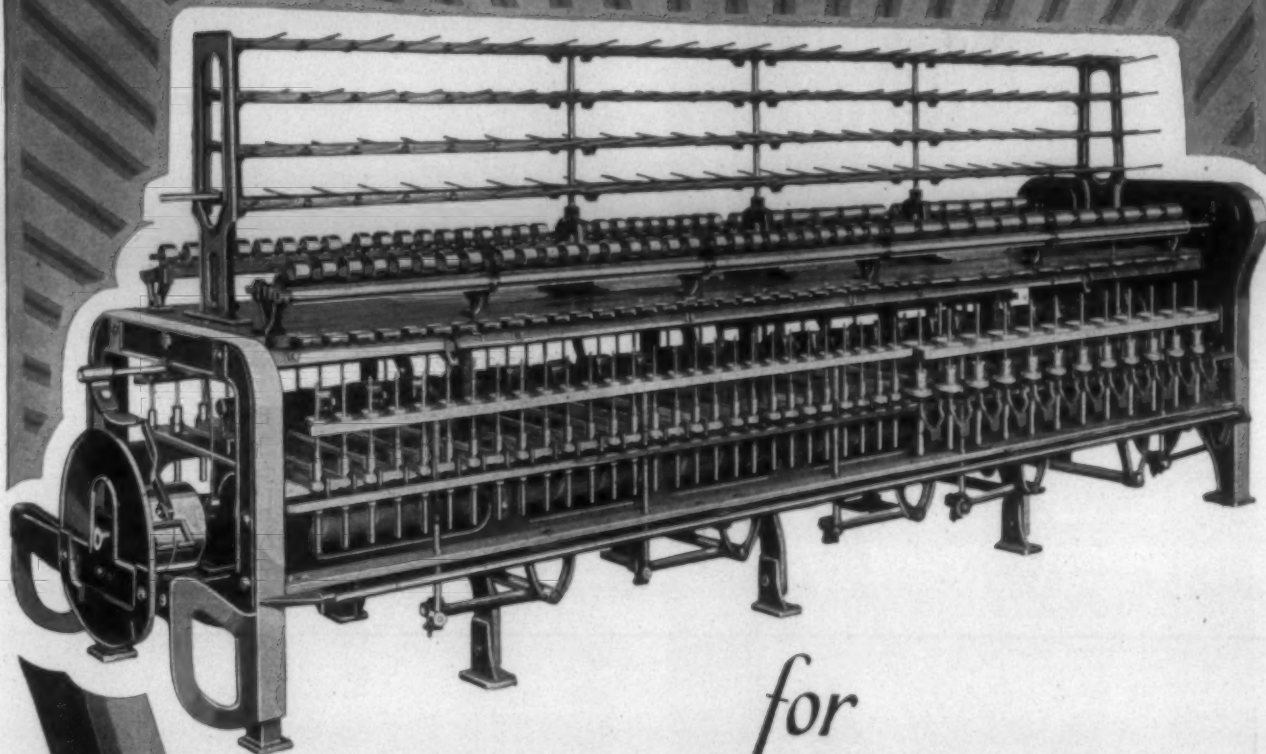
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Attendance at Asheville Meeting

(Continued from Page 48)

- Ragan, D. C., Salesman, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., High Point, N. C.
Ragan, W. J., Overseer Spinning, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Raiford, P. B., Jr., Southern Representative, Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Concord, N. C.
Rakestraw, S. P., Salesman, Seydel-Wolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Randolph, Wm. H., Jr., Manager, Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Rapp, Frank U., Technical Sales, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Richie, A. P., Superintendent, Dixon & Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Riddle, W. F., Weaver, Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.
Rikard, C. E., Overseer Cloth Room, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
Robbins, A. H., Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr., Eureka & Epringstein Mills, Chester, S. C.
Roberts, C. C., Overseer Carding, Watts, Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Robinson, Fred H., President and Superintendent, Morowebbs Mills, Dallas, N. C.
Rooke, W. J., Vice-President, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Rothrock, A. A., Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Sails, F., Salesman, Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
Schaeffer, J. G., Salesman, J. B. Ford Sales Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
Seal, C. B., Southern Sales Manager, Philadelphia Felt Co., Washington, D. C.
Seay, W. H., Night Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Sevier, J. C., Salesman, The Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Shelton, J. B., Superintendent, Mayflower Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
Shepherd, F. R., Superintendent, Cannon Mills Co., Concord, N. C.
Smith, Albert Representative, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
Smith, J. S., Salesman, Carolina Brush Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Smith, Junius M., Business Manager, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Smith, S. B., Overseer Spinning Dept., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Smith, W. T., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
Snoddy, Jno. M., Carder, Marion Mfg. Co.
Sorrells, J. A., Jr., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
Southern, W. M., Superintendent, Chadwick-Hoskins No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
Sparks, C. A., Overseer Spinning, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Splawn, W. W., Overseer Spinning, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Steger, E. H., Factory Representative, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Stevenson, T. B., Salesman, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Still, F. L., Superintendent, Victor Plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
Still, W. H., Representative, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Still, W. J., Superintendent, Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

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at Minimum Cost.

*Ask to see it in operation under actual
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arrange an inspection in mills you
know well.*

American Casablancas Corporation

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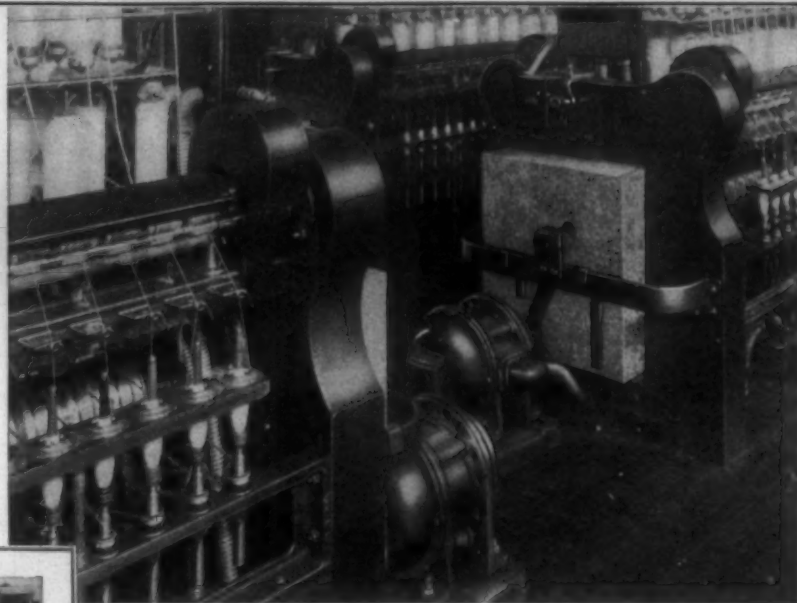
Attendance at Asheville Meeting

(Continued from Page 50)

Stimson, S. C., Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Storey, W. T., Superintendent, Calhoun Mills, Calhoun,
Falls, S. C.
Stover, Charles G., Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville,
S. C.
Stribling, J. W., Atlanta Agent, Universal Winding Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Summerell, J. N., Superintendent, Cramerton Mills, Inc.,
Cramerton, N. C.
Taylor, F. E., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Taylor, L. E., Representative, National Ring Traveler
Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, W. C., Representative, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant
Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Taylor, Walter C., Walter C. Taylor Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas, E. H., Overseer Weaving, Abbeville Cotton
Mills, Abbeville, N. C.
Thomas, Mason P., Salesman, Whitin Machine Works,
Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas, S. C., Manager, Moreland Sizing Co., Spartan-
burg, S. C.
Thomason, L. W., Southern Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubri-
cant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, J. T., Spinner, Oakland Cotton Mills, New-
berry, S. C.
Thompson, W. H., Cloth Room Overseer, Courtenay
Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
Touchstone, S. G., Overseer, Pacific Mills, Columbia,
S. C.
Tucker, W. B., Sales Manager, Armstrong Cork Co.,
Greenville, S. C.
Turner, C. F., Superintendent, Peerless Cotton Mills,
Thomaston, Ga.
Turner, H. R., Superintendent, Watts Mills, Laurens,
S. C.
Upchurch, C. L., Textile Machinery, Athens, Ga.
Waits, W. K., Superintendent, Greenwood Cotton Mills,
Greenwood, S. C.
Waldron, H. J., Assistant Sales Manager, E. F. Houghton
& Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Walker, Chas. P., Salesman, A. Klipstein & Co., Char-
lotte, N. C.
Wall, W. E., Overseer, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancas-
ter, S. C.
Wardlaw, J. T., Assistant Manager, Lockwood Greene
Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.
Warren, C. H., Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.
Watts, J. C., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Welch, N. H., Superintendent, Florence Mill, Forest
City, N. C.
Whipple, A. L., Salesman, Jos. Sykes Bros, Inc., Char-
lotte, N. C.
White, Stokes, Representative, Southern Textile Bulle-
tin, Charlotte, N. C.
Whitmire, J. D., Carder, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
Williams, Frank C., General Superintendent and Man-
ager, Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Winget, H. Gilmer, Superintendent, Winget, & Victory
Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Wofford, J. A., Night Superintendent, Saxon Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C.
Wofford, L. E., Night Superintendent, Inman Mills, In-
man, S. C.
Woodward, Walter F., Southern Representative, Curtis
& Marble Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.

(Continued on Page 54)

G-E Motorized Power for Spinning



To the textile industry, General Electric offers a comprehensive service, based on forty years of service in the application of electric power, to every need. Whatever the requirement, G.E. meets it so dependably and economically that each General Electric installation recommends another.

CONSIDER the operation of spinning frames. No compromise here—they use half the power of the mill.

Results aren't measured solely in terms of factory efficiency—there's the uniformity of the product to consider, also.

You get both with the application of G-E Motorized Power to spinning frames. Individual drive is employed, of course. No chance of power losses through overhead belt slippage. And that means uniform spinning.

As for efficiency—belt troubles are eliminated; maintenance is reduced materially; and consistent, uniform, day-in and day-out service meets the most exacting requirements.

The nearest G-E office will give careful attention to your needs for improving spinning operations.

Apply the proper G-E motor and the correct G-E controller to a specific task, following the recommendations of G-E specialists in electric drive, and you have G-E Motorized Power.



Motorized Power
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JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUR, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY AT 8 P.M., E.S.T. ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

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The Old Man Says:—

It is not what you PAY
for what you GET that
counts as much as what
you GET for what you
PAY.

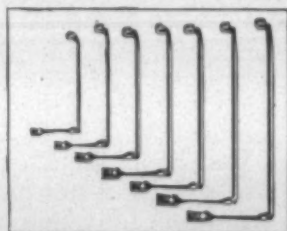
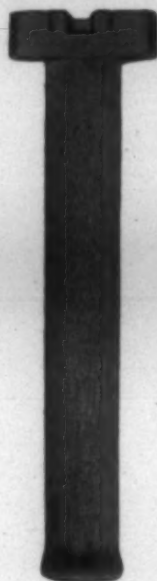
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If we can put your worn spools
and bobbins back into service,
stronger and better than they were
when new, at one-third the cost of
replacements, THAT IS ECONO-
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below the Mason & Dixon
line equipped to make all
kinds of Wood Cones and
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Bobbins.

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Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers
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*Made of Norway Iron—they
will bend before they break*

THEY COST NO MORE

—even tho we manufacture Flyer Pressers of the
best Norway Iron obtainable and they pass through
more than seventy operations in the course of their
manufacture, they cost no more than the less satis-
factory, ordinary kind—they have

*"Quality Features Built-in
Not Talked-in."*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.
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*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

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Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

Attendance at Asheville Meeting

(Continued from Page 52)

Woolley, Vasser, Jr., Vice-president, Seydel-Woolley
Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Wooten, L. E., Vice-president, Lestershire Spool & Mfg.
Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wynne, I. E., Representative, Universal Winding Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Young, W. G., Master Mechanic, Kendall Co., Paw
Creek, N. C.
Zahn, J. Hillman, Salesman, H. W. Butterworth & Sons
Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Report Larger Cotton Acreage

Washington, July 8.—The acreage of cotton under
cultivation in the United States July 1, was 3.2 per cent
more than a year ago, the Department of Agriculture
today estimated the area at 48,457,000 acres, compared
with 46,946,000 acres on July 1 last year.

The acreage in cultivation July 1 and revised figures
for the area a year ago follow:

State	July 1	July 1, 1928
Virginia	89,000	81,000
North Carolina	1,911,000	1,892,000
South Carolina	2,410,000	2,485,000
Georgia	3,922,000	3,883,000
Florida	111,000	101,000
Missouri		355,000
Tennessee	1,122,000	1,145,000
Alabama	3,789,000	3,643,000
Mississippi	4,403,000	4,154,000
Louisiana	2,216,000	2,052,000
Texas	18,697,000	18,330,000
Oklahoma	4,685,000	4,420,000
Arkansas	4,064,000	3,834,000
New Mexico	132,000	123,000
*Arizona	226,000	202,000
California	319,000	223,000
All others	24,000	23,000
U. S. total	48,457,000	46,946,000
†Lower California	151,000	160,000

*Including pima Egyptian long staple cotton esti-
mated at 67,000 acres this year, compared with 50,000
acres in cultivation a year ago.

†Not included in California figures, nor in United
States total.

"The increase in acreage has taken place mainly in
the States from Alabama west, the eastern part of the
belt showing only slight changes from last year.

Lowell Crayon Co.

—Mill Crayons—

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Supply Houses

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 36)

ago, although they did not have the information at their command which we have today.

It will no doubt be interesting to you gentlemen to learn that as far back as 1880, forty-nine years ago, the late Col. H. P. Hammett stated that he would be unwilling to enter into any speculation as to the probable future or prosperity of cotton mills.

Twenty-five years ago, the late Col. Jas. L. Orr made practically the same statement, however, urging at that time that definite steps be taken to discontinue overproduction, and to stop giving their merchandise away.

No industry can succeed when the production far exceeds the demand, and while all mill executives dislike to curtail their production, it should not require year after year for the manufacture of cotton goods to realize that with changes in styles, and the desire on the part of the consumer to use a large quantity of goods made from materials other than cotton, that their production must be brought nearer in line with consumption. While changes in styles have been going on, the mills in general but in many instances have steadily increased their output in many instances have steadily increase dtheir output.

The workers in our cotton mills are just as good Americans as anybody. The best blood of the country flows in their veins. They are the people who made this country, but you and I realize that they are sometimes easily misled and it is our duty to be fair and square with them in all our dealings.

Why shouldn't the workers be laboring under the wrong impressions, as well as the general public, when we, as business men, operate our mills both day and night, push for production, and run through the noon hour? If we put ourselves in their place, we would think as they do: that the cotton mills were enjoying prosperity to the fullest extent.

There is considerable unrest in the textile industry today in many sections throughout the South. May I ask you the question as to what is wrong? From past experience, will not the records show that when misunderstandings occur, it is far better for employer and employee to sit down and discuss together their differences, rather than to seek the services of outsiders, who poison their minds with untrue promises and, in many instances, destroy the genuine friendship that has existed over a period of many years.

On September 1st of this year I will have been connected with the textile industry thirty years, having an intimate knowledge of mill conditions, knowing personally many of the workers in the mills I am connected with, meeting with them in their community and school houses, spending week-ends with the key men at our summer camp, which was provided altogether for the comfort of our employees.

I stand before you this evening, not as one who is ashamed but rather one who is proud of the wonderful progress which the mill executives in the South have been able to make throughout the mill districts in these later years, regardless of the teaching of the agitator and professional politician who would not hesitate to destroy this industry and throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of workers.

May I ask you the question, what will become of hundreds of thousands of workers if this industry is put out of business? You know just as well as I do that a large number of the families living in cotton mill villages

today were driven from the farms where they were no longer able to make a living.

I am not afraid of the kind of socialists nor the Communist Party that has been working through the Gastonia section. This is a Christian country we live in, and when these agitators teach social equality, the foundation of their belief being built on the destruction of life and property, being against the teachings of Jesus Christ, I say to you in sincerity that when the time comes for such people to take charge of the textile industry in the South, here is one man who will step out.

I believe in treating the employees fairly in every way, and when the mill managements have done all they can, considering their financial ability, if the employees are dissatisfied with the best that can be given them, they have a perfect right to look for work elsewhere that will pay them a higher wage, but they have not the right to take charge of property which has been built with funds from citizens of our States, assisted by outside capital.

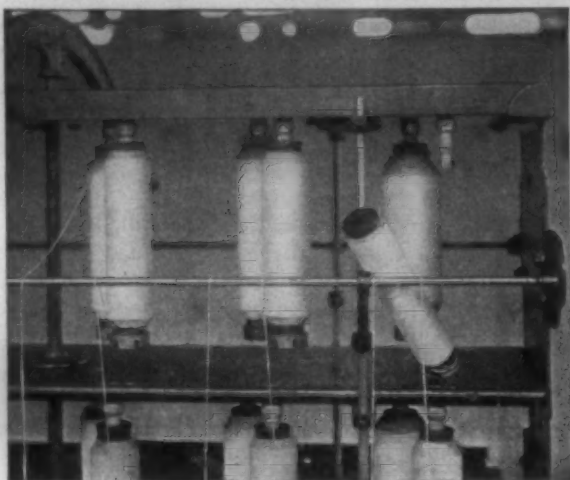
Sooner or later the mill executives must face the question squarely with reference to the working of women and children at night. Wouldn't it be one of the most forward steps our mill executives could take if we should stop employing them at night, and change the working age of children from 14 to 16, giving no permits, nor allowing any one to work under 16 years of age? We are looked upon today as employers of children, when we all know that the labor of children in the cotton mills is the most expensive. In the mills with which I am connected, we have 3,242 operatives on our payroll, and only 112 of these, or less than 3½ per cent, are under the age of 16 years, and none under 14 years of age.

Looking back over many years, we realize that no industry has ever succeeded until it was properly organized to carry on its work. The Cotton-Textile Institute is a part of your organization, and it has been trying to serve the industry. Shall we not ask the question, whether we have wanted to be posted or not? Statistics are useful when they are used in the right way. Have we, as business men, used the information given us as we should? Other industries have succeeded by using the information and carrying out the plans suggested by their institutes. What have we done? We have reached a time when we must give careful attention to the real conditions of the industry, or else admit that we are not competent as mill executives and business men, trained in our line of work, to carry on to success one of the most important businesses of our country.

One of the most forward steps our manufacturers could take throughout the textile districts would be to put in operation a general export and advertising program, having sufficient funds to insure the success thereof, such funds to be raised on a fair basis to all mills.

The Cotton-Textile Institute should have full authority in working out the proper organization to use these funds, in finding and establishing export markets and advertising cotton goods to the public throughout the nation.

For the purpose of financing such a program, let each mill be requested to contribute annually the equivalent of \$1.00 per bale for each bale of cotton consumed in their mill, or on some other basis that would be fair and equitable to all mills. This would only be a mere pittance of twenty points increase in the mill's cost, or less than an average of 1-16 of a cent per yard, whereas records in the past show that from time to time mills and their selling agents have been so anxious to be able



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

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BOBBIN HOLDER

to say that they are sold ahead, that they did not hesitate to quote a price $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent, and many times 1 per cent yard below market quotations which, in many instances, was less than replacement cost.

Such a program outlined above would raise more than six million dollars annually, based on the consumption of cotton for 1928. Even if fifty per cent of the mills would join in such a program, it would no doubt prove a very wise and profitable investment, as well as assist materially in helping the textile industry, which is one of the most important in this country, to soon take the place it deserves in the business world.

So much is being said today, and many comparisons have been made as to our wage scale with that paid in Northern and Eastern States.

Why shouldn't the manufacturers adjust such differences as rent on the mill cottages and other conveniences on a basis that is fair and equal, including the increase in the pay envelope?

The Southern cotton manufacturers have received no credit whatever for the cheap rent, in many instances water and lights, as well as other advantages which have been given in the past.

The comparisons then would no doubt be on a more equal basis, certainly if you take into consideration the average weekly wage, if figured on full time operation, not merely using the total number of operatives on the payroll, which shows a large percentage of spare workers.

In checking over two of the large plants with which I am connected some weeks ago, I found that in one we had over thirty-five per cent more workers on the payroll than we had jobs.

The other plant showed over thirty per cent extra workers.

Such conditions make it necessary to send out regular employees, so these spare workers can at least get a few days work during the week.

Much has also been said in the press and by speakers about the Southern cotton mill village, but common sense tells us that progress is always made gradually.

It is our duty as leaders to let our operatives and public know the real living conditions in the Southern cotton mill.

Our people have the advantage in individual homes, free from the soot and grime of the city streets as is the case with almost all industrial workers throughout the world.

They also have advantage of being near their place of employment, and the question of continuous employment in the Southern mills has never been a problem up to the present time, and while I know that there is still room for improvement of living conditions and surroundings, I am sure that as much progress has been made in our industries along this line as in any other industry in the country.

Much has been said by those who do not know actual conditions about the paternalism which exists in Southern mill villages. How could it have been otherwise? Our industry has been forced to go to mountains and rural sections and employ people who had never been associated with the industry before. It was necessary to bring them together hurriedly in order that the industry might begin operation, and the way in which the people have adjusted themselves to their new surroundings has been nothing short of marvelous.

The time has now come when we must begin to substitute fraternalism for paternalism and it will be the duty of the superintendents and overseers to act as teachers and leaders of our people in this big transition

(Continued on Page 58)

These Three Drains On Textile Profits



Now Easily, Cheaply, Quickly Stopped, Say Experts. Read These Facts

IT is the unseen, too frequently disregarded leaks that drain profits in any textile business. Leaks that industry has put up with too long.

Here are three of the most unnecessary and costly leaks:

1. Bearing troubles and consequent breakdowns.
2. Excessive lubricating labor cost.
3. Wasted lubricant—a pint for the floor and product in process to every pint that goes into the bearings.

Alemite High Pressure Lubrication Systems prevent 75% of bearing troubles and consequent costly shutdowns. Save 50% and more in lubricating labor and lubricant. Lubrication is easy—so it is not neglected. Sure—so it is done right. With Alemite Systems every bearing is easy to reach for lubrication. Each receives a sufficient quantity of lubricant—yet there is no wasted lubricant to stain floors, to spoil the product being manufactured or handled.

Manufacturers of machinery know that proper lubrication means longer life, greater efficiency, freedom from repairs. So more than 600 leading manufacturers of machinery equip their product with Alemite.

But you do not need to wait for new machinery to secure the advantage of Alemite

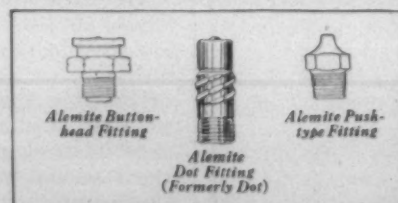
High Pressure Lubrication and Alemite Lubricants.

Alemite fittings are made to fit present oil holes and replace oil and grease cups. The installation requires only a few minutes.

And the cost is small—yet an Alemite fitting, costing only a few cents, may save a bearing which would cost many dollars to replace, in material, in labor and loss of productive time of the machine.

And with this system lubricant is handled from Barrel-to-Bearing without even exposing to air or wasting an ounce.

In every line of industry, from bakeries to



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High Pressure Lubrication
for Modern Industry

Alemite Lubrication Saves \$5,000 a Year for a Cigar Manufacturing Plant

Formerly two men spent their full time oiling and cleaning 40 machines. Now one man alone maintains 88 machines. Each machine is cleaned and lubricated once a week.

Officials of the company conservatively estimate their savings on labor, material, and prevention of shutdowns to be more than \$5,000 during the first twelve months. Two hundred additional automatics recently added to the Philadelphia plant were immediately equipped with Alemite fittings.

steel mills, you will find Alemite Lubricants actually saving many times their original cost each year.

Learn how Alemite can be profitably applied to your present equipment. Learn how other manufacturers in your industry are effecting savings. An Alemite representative will be glad to give you a demonstration at your convenience—without obligation on your part. Write for complete information.

Alemite Corporation (Division of Stewart-Warner), 2688 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Canadian address: The Alemite Products Company of Canada, Ltd., Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

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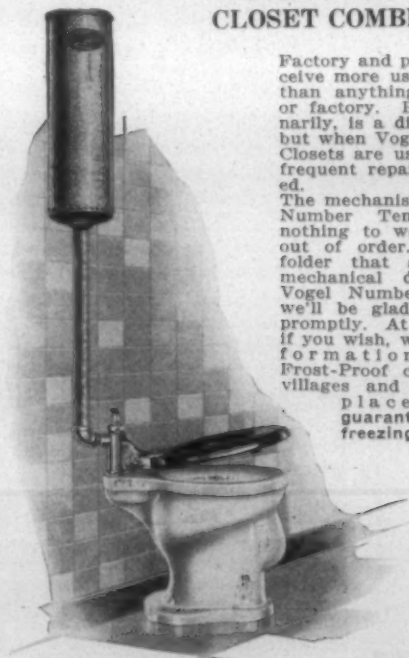
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Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Southern Textile Association Studies Human Relations

(Continued from Page 56)

period. The more we can see of our people socially, the better we can understand their thoughts, actions and motives. The more patience we can show with their shortcomings, the better it will be for the industry as a whole and for us as individuals.

Cotton mill men of the future will necessarily have to know more than how to fix a machine or how to staple cotton. They will have to know human nature and how to deal with it. They will have to be patient enough to listen to those who work for them and with them, and wise enough to advise their workers in the right direction.

I want to urge upon every one of you the advisability and necessity of a thorough study along this line. Organize your foremen into groups for the purpose of studying the history of our industry and the minds and ways of men, in order that you may be better equipped for leadership and when the crisis comes you will be better prepared to meet it.

A. H. Cottingham, general manager of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, and J. B. Harris, vice-president of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, made short talks, placing the major emphasis upon the importance of personal contact between superintendents and overseers and the mill workers.

Saturday Morning Session

Two informal talks upon Human Relations were made at the Saturday morning session. W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was the first speaker. He delighted his audience with an interesting summary of the human qualities that are necessary to men who would successfully deal with those in their employ. Mr. McLaurine was followed by Arthur M. Dixon, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Dixon, a former president of the Association, paid high tribute to the work that the Association is doing and stressed the importance of the relationship between mill men and their people.

The reports of the various technical divisions of the Association were then made. They are given below:

Report of the Carders' Division

J. O. Corn, Chairman

The Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association held its regular annual meeting at Augusta, Ga., on Friday, March 15th. Augusta was selected with the hope that more of our Georgia men could avail themselves of this meeting, but the response was not what we had hoped for—due, no doubt, to bad weather which probably kept many away. However, although the attendance was small, we had a very good meeting.

Not attempting to do more than merely mention the various subjects discussed, with little comment—my report shall be short.

Picking

This subject was discussed primarily to get the experiences and results from "one process" picking—and while many interesting points were brought out, yet there was no one present who was operating a one process machine. This being a comparatively new step in picking, we should like for those who have the one process picking, or may have before our next meeting, to be able to give us some real facts for discussion at that time.

Beaters

Types of beaters for certain classes of work were discussed, and has always been the case—as, for various

reasons, several types are in use with good and satisfactory results. Therefore, I still submit beaters to the Association with a question.

Oiling Stock

The next question was that of oiling stock. This was discussed by several who had had varied experiences, some of them being very satisfactory and some the reverse—but in most cases those who were using oil varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent, were getting very satisfactory results. Oiling the stock has without question proven its worth on certain classes of work when properly applied. I think that it is still a question of merit for the mills to really decide the advantages which have been shown on the lower grades of cotton. It may offer to the better grades of cotton the same results, and probably with a surprising degree. Speaking from experience, those who had trouble were trying to use a higher percentage than has been found by those who are using it successfully, to be practicable. The only difficulty any have experienced is the loading of the cards, and this has been proven to be the effect of too much oil. There is still a question among the users as to the best method of application—some using a spray over the hopper, others using a spray in the conveyor pipe.

Card Clothing

This subject brought out quite an interesting discussion, particularly of the straight wire fillet—and as is the case where only experiments are being made, the opinions were varied. Yet, the facts were established that stripping and grinding are reduced to a comparatively small figure, and the quality of the work done is as good, if not better, than that done by the regular wire. As to the quality of the waste made, as well as the amount, there were some differences of opinion. The operating conditions were found to be a little different, so was the frequency of stripping and grinding, but I think the above would be considered in this also. Then, too, when only experiments are being run, we are prone to be a little partial.

The metallic card clothing was also presented to the meeting, but at that time only a set or two had been drawn on in this country, and no actual results were submitted.

Both of these, the metallic, and the straight wire, offer subjects for close observation and study, and should afford real subjects for discussion at our next meeting.

Doffer Speeds

The question of light fast carding or slow heavy carding always brings out the opinions of men for both. But the real question is usually offset by not holding the production of the card to the same thing. If you do not card the same pounds per card per week under both conditions, you do not have a comparison. This question also has merit, and particularly so at this time, as there may be a more noticeable difference on a straight wire or metallic clothing than was the of ordinary wire.

Drawing

The question of one process of drawing was discussed at length, and while the reports were few—yet, the one process, particularly on print numbers, had made no gain over 1926.

The question of best method of creeling drawing was discussed in an interesting manner, and without question, this has received more attention in the past few years than heretofore.

One new discussion to some interest came up, and that was, the results from a lighter weighted front roll for drawing. Also, the question of having uniform weight on each roll was discussed.

Fly Frames

The only point of interest here was the method of creeling. Whether to creel a full bobbin to a half-full, or two full bobbins together. The question of whether the two top rows of a creel should be run together was brought out—or, should one top and one lower run together.

Closing my few remarks, I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation of all who attended the meeting, hoping that the interest will continue to grow and that the Association may reap in a good measure some real benefit from our efforts.

Report of the Spinners' Division

Carl R. Harris, Chairman

Our Spinners' Meeting met at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1929. The attendance was good and many interesting questions were discussed which proved beneficial to all present.

The subjects which encouraged quality and at the same time offered means of affecting economies in operating expenses received the greatest amount of attention from those in attendance, clearly indicating that the operating executives are making every effort possible to meet the depression which continues to be very acute. At the same time they made it clear that they have not been willing to sacrifice quality, but rather have gone far in improving same.

Long draft spinning, which for the past year or so has been receiving a marked amount of attention, was discussed about as fully as the experience available would allow. From this, I would not attempt to say whether it has proven an entire success, but would rather judge that it has great possibilities. A slight saving was indicated due primarily to the fact that a heavier roving can be used. Production remained practically the same. Breaking strength showed a fluctuation below and above the old standard. More cleaning is required and it is apparently of a more difficult nature. More satisfactory results were being secured with double roving on 30's and above, though the saving would not be quite so much if operated in this manner.

Quite a bit of interest was shown in the discussion of the extended labor organization, or what would be more appropriately called the practice of putting skilled operatives to performing only skilled work, instead of using a large part of their time to doing work that can be done by less skilled employees. Those who have the system in operation were highly pleased with the results and are of the opinion that their people prefer to operate in this manner after becoming accustomed to it. The reduction in the number of operatives was very slight. One mill of approximately fifty thousand spindles reported that they were able to operate with two less people in the spinning department. No definite figures were given as to the saving made possible, but the indications are that a nice saving was made. This was accomplished by the differential between skilled and unskilled operatives' wages. The skilled operatives received a higher wage than they did while performing a combination of skilled and unskilled work. Also, the wages of the unskilled operatives could be increased slightly and still show a slight saving. Doubtless this method of operating will become general practice in time as the indications are that it will be necessary for the good of both employee and employer.

It is generally conceded that the leather rollers play a greater part in the production of good or bad yarn, as the case may be, than all else in the mill. This applies

not only to the spinning, as it must be remembered that the sliver from its very inception into the preparatory machinery proceeds to be treated by leather covered rollers.

The discussion on this covered a two fold purpose: The handling of the materials available in such a way as to produce rollers as near a standard of perfection as possible; how to manage the handling and care of them so as to hold the cost down to a minimum.

The preparation of the rollers for covering was considered, and it was emphasized that they should be free of any substance that might interfere with the glue sticking properly.

In most cases the best all wool, evenly woven, and well milled cloth should be used for the cushion, and a great deal of care should be exercised to see that the cushion meets properly on the roll, not leaving a high place nor giving a slight gap. The old method of using a slanting splice on the cushion was discussed and considered good, but the possibility of producing uneven splices was considered to outweigh the advantages. A great saving can be realized by using proper care in selecting the right skin for the work to be done, and especially where double boss rollers are used the cots should be well selected for thickness. The angle of the bevel on cots should receive carefully consideration, they should not be too wide nor yet too narrow, and they should in every case be the same or a lumpy piecing will result.

After great care is used in selecting and working materials so as to make good rollers, vigilance should be exercised and all roving traverses kept to as full a stroke as possible and all dwell eliminated. Also to insure proper life the roller setting must be right for the stock being processed.

Attention was turned to the saving that can be accomplished by working toward getting every package made as heavy or full as possible. By running bobbins both warp and filling as full as practicable in the spinning, time and money are saved and this in turn is carried on to the weave room where fewer transfers and less knots are encountered, thereby reducing the chances of bad cloth and requiring less work from the weaver. Several devices for assisting in this were discussed and proven to have merit.

Light unweighted middle rolls were given consideration and the indications were that especially on long staple cotton quite a few advantages could be derived from their use. It was very apparent that local conditions would have its effect upon them and would have to be taken into consideration.

We had quite a little discussion on the causes of sloughed-off filling. The main points brought out as causing this trouble were as follows; travelers too light, traverse motion too slow, frames run too full, traverse dwell caused by worn cams, etc., difference in humidity conditions, too much power on loom, worn rings and wrong type of quill.

It was brought out and explained that by slightly grinding every other low point on the cam you would cause an overlap which would materially aid in reducing sloughing. The type of quill is a great cause of this trouble and the proper selection of some does not receive enough attention in the average mill.

Various other subjects of interest, such as causes and remedies for uneven yarn, kinky filling, causes of cockled yarn, etc., were discussed with a great deal of interest and some very helpful points were advanced.

Report of the Weavers' Division

E. A. Franks, Chairman

The Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association met in the ball room of the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday, February 15th. The meeting was called to order by E. A. Franks, Chairman. The meeting was well attended and the spirit was excellent. The delegates evidently came with the determination to get down to business. The meeting was therefore a pronounced success.

After the invocation Mayor Brown, of Spartanburg, delivered an address of welcome to which R. W. Philip responded. An invitation was then extended to the delegates to visit the Standard Loom Works, in Spartanburg.

Chairman Franks stated that it has been customary, heretofore, to send out questionnaires. This was not done prior to this meeting. Instead delegates were asked to write any question they desired answered on a slip of paper and pass it up to the secretary. This plan resulted in quite a number of questions, resulting in interesting discussions. Time will not permit a detailed account of these discussions at this time or even a complete enumeration of the subjects discussed. Any of you who are interested in following this meeting in detail may do so by procuring a copy of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter of February 21st.

It might be of interest to some of you to touch briefly upon some of the items discussed. The first and probably the most lengthy discussion of the conference was on the question of the best method of cleaning looms. Both the air and the brush systems were debated. The delegates seemed to be unanimous in their decision that the brush method was best; however, it was plain that this system was more expensive than the air system until it was pointed out that extra labor was required in the cloth room to wash out the oil put on with a blow pipe. This, it was contended, would certainly even up the cost on these two methods.

Other subjects that were discussed: the proper method of making potato starch size, shedding, the advisability of using trucks for battery filler hands, sloughing off of filling. The question, "How many looms can a weaver start up per hour on the multiple loom system where he does not fill in the battery nor take off the cloth?" was asked. Mr. Howard, of Lyman, S. C., answered the question stating that their basis was 35 per hour, 350 per day. The question, "How many looms can a fixer run?" was answered as follows: No. 10s, 75 to 80; No. 20s, 100; No. 30s, 64 picks ups or down as low as 48 picks 110.

Lots of the old problems and a number of new ones were discussed. The meeting was informal and was decidedly worthwhile. A resolution was adopted calling upon the S. C. Legislature to provide for the erection and development of a new textile plant at Clemson College.

Report of Eastern Carolina Division

D. F. Lanier, Chairman

The Seventh Semi-Annual Meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association met at the Crowatan Club in Henderson, on Friday, May 10th, with about one hundred present.

The morning session was held in the Stevenson Theater. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Martin, of Henderson, the address of welcome was made by E. H. Perry, attorney, of Henderson. The response was by J. M.

Gregg, of the Stafford Company, Charlotte, and formerly secretary of the Southern Textile Association.

The questions discussed in this session were as follows:

Better Preparation of Yarn for Waving, P. B. Parker, Assistant Manager, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham.

Travelers in Relation to Spinning and Twisting, Clarence Cates, Overseer Twisting, Edenton Cotton Mill, Edenton.

What is the Best Method to Prepare Plush Yarns, Professor J. T. Hilton, Associate Professor, Carding and Spinning, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Which Process or Processes Effect Breaking Strength the Most? How is it Best to Remedy Them? G. B. Tatum, Manager, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, which was at the Crowatan Club. It was a barbeue dinner furnished by the Henderson and Harriet Mills.

The discussions during lunch were as follows:

What is Good Housekeeping as Applied to the Mill, by a lady welfare worker of West Durham, whose name I have forgotten.

What Cloth Defects Are Due to Variation in Yarn, T. W. Mullen, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary.

Cotton Mill Lubrication, N. M. Aycock, of the Texas Company.

Included in the discussions were two papers of unusual value. The first was by Clarence Cates, Overseer of Twisting at the Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C., who discussed "Travelers." The second was by N. M. Aycock, of the Texas Company, whose subject was "Cotton Mill Lubrication."

We are happy to report that the interest of the Eastern Carolina Division continues to grow and we think this the best meeting that the Division has ever held. There were a great many more men to bring their problems to the meeting and were willing to take part in the discussions, also giving others the benefit of their experience.

Directly after the afternoon session both the Henderson and Harriet Mills were thrown open for inspection and many took advantage of this opportunity.

Report of Ala.-Miss.-La. Division

D. Singleton Cook, Chairman

The Spring Meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi Division met in Birmingham, Ala., on May 8, 1929, at the Tutwiler Hotel. There were about 90 or 100 men in attendance at this meeting, representing some twenty odds mills—a large number of those present being our friends from various organizations other than cotton mills.

We feel justified in making the report that the division is steadily growing, and we conscientiously believe that it will be the means of rendering a great service to the mill men in these three states, which will, of course, place it in the classification of successful organizations.

Weaving and Slashing is Discussed

The morning session was opened by the Chairman, D. S. Cook. After a short talk by Mr. Joseph C. Cobb, Secretary of the Southern Textile Association, explaining the purpose and aim of this organization, also a paper dealing with The Arkwrights, the meeting was turned over to Mr. J. M. Howarth, of the Lanett Mills, who very ably led the weaving discussion. The interest with which many of those present entered into this discussion was gratifying, and gives promise that as our division



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gains a little experience, the meetings to follow will gain in interest and accomplishment.

It is a recognized fact that the success of these meetings is directly in proportion to the willingness with which the members of the Division attend its meetings, enter into the discussions, relating their experiences and lending their ideas.

A luncheon was served at the hotel and practically every man present at the morning session attended.

Immediately after lunch the discussion was continued, conducted by Mr. Howarth, also. Slashing was the subject, and many points of interest were brought out.

It was decided to leave the selection of the place at which the Fall Meeting shall be held in the hands of the Executive Committee.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was closed at this point.

The Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division will need a great deal of encouragement and advice in the near future, therefore we trust that as many of you as can will make it a point to visit us at our meetings, and give us the benefit of your experience on "How to build up a successful organization."

Report of Texas Textile Association

By Hugh S. Clarke

The Texas Textile Association has had as its principal objects during the past year, in addition to its technical investigations:

1. The selling to its members the value of carefully planned and carefully conducted research work in the mill.

2. Encouragement of its members to read more books and magazines as a means of increasing our knowledge of the industry.

3. To obtain from all mill men of the State a more active participation in the affairs and activities of the Association.

As a result of our campaign, we feel that we have accomplished much. Some of our men have dropped out of the Association because of either lack of real interest, or because of withdrawn support from the mill on account of that lack of interest. On the other hand, a number of mills are now sending men to our meetings who did not do so before because they have become convinced of our sincerity of purpose. On the whole, our meetings are more interesting because of a greater interest and of more real work being done by a majority of our men.

The discussions at our meetings have been confined to problems of carding and spinning, because these departments have probably had more new problems to face. The general character of our cotton has been lowered in the past few years. Mixed staples, sledged cotton and poor ginning have made it hard for mills to maintain the quality of yarn.

As direct results of these discussions, the following facts may be recited:

1. Picker beater speeds have been lowered throughout the State to below 1,000 R.P.M.

2. The beats per inch have dropped from an average for the State of better than 100 to about 80 during the past year with one mill reporting very much improved work by going to 60 beats per inch for the whole picking process.

3. Several mills are successfully using the self-weighted middle roll on spinning.

4. Most all mills are installing more opening and cleaning equipment.

5. The one process of drawing has been carefully tested and abandoned by all who have tried it.

All these things are old topics to you, of course, but our discussions have, nevertheless, obtained for us some splendid results.

It is with peculiar pride that the Texas Association recognizes the honor that was bestowed upon it by the election of its President to your Board of Governors. We appreciate this action upon your part and hope that we may be able to render a service to the textile industry commensurate with your confidence.

Our industry as a whole is faced with many grave problems at this time. It is the writer's opinion that the responsibility for the solution of these problems rests as much with we, who manufacture the goods as with the men who administer our mills, or who sell our goods. Surely it is a time for co-operative effort. The Texas Textile Association looks to the Southern Association for guidance, of course, but it pledges its co-operation and support at all times.

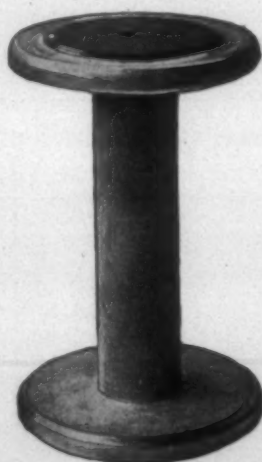
After a brief business session, including the election of officers, the meeting adjourned.

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**For Every Textile
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OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE



This new mill of 50,000 spindles, under construction at Rockmart, Georgia, will manufacture tire fabric. Its production combined with the production of the other Goodyear Mills in Georgia, will supply the demand for Goodyear Tires in the South.

The Southern textile investments of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company amount to more than their textile investments in all other sections of the country combined. The rapid expansion of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's activities in the South, including the new Rubber and Reclamation plants at Gadsden, Alabama, are indicative of the favorable manufacturing opportunities they have found in this section.

We have been associated with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company as architects

and engineers on practically their entire Southern development, including the new rubber plant at Gadsden.

Our familiarity and intimate knowledge of the South and its people are of a decided advantage to any textile or other industrial plant which contemplates Southern expansion.

Our exact knowledge of Southern costs and engineering problems can be profitably used by you whether you contemplate relocation, a complete new unit, an addition, or mill village. Write without obligation.

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won a reputation for uniform high
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IF you want LUBRICATION ECONOMY,
write us today and let us tell you why it
is ECONOMY to use HARRIS OILS in your
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The organic form of available chlorine

SIZING AND FINISHING

for solubilizing starch without decomposition

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Not Injurious to the Fiber

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45 East 17th Street

Relation Between Reflection of Textile Dyeing and Dye Used

Address before Meeting of the Textile Research Council,
Atlantic City, by William D. Appel, Chief of the
Textile Section, Bureau of Standards, Depart-
ment of Commerce

THE purpose of this talk is not to present the results
of a finished research, but it is to give a glimpse of
of work now in progress on a problem which is of
considerable moment in that branch of the textile indus-
try which is concerned with dyeing. From early times,
textiles have been dyed in order to make them more
attractive to the human eye, yet the laws relating the
amount and kind of dye used and the color produced,
to this day have not been worked out in a quantitative
way. Dyeing continues to be an empirical, cut and
dry, process.

The practical dyer may look askance at our experi-
mental method for making dyes. Yet if we can elimi-
nate all variability in the fiber to be dyed and in the
details of applying the dye to it; in other words, if our
dyeings are reproducible, then one of the greatest
difficulties in the way of this study has been over-
come. This we have been able to do in the following
way:

Dyeings on Cotton or Wool Flock

Our dyeings are made on cotton or wool flock, that is,
finely cut fiber. A supply of this flock is thoroughly
mixed to insure the uniformity of the portions taken
for dyeing. Dyeing is carried out in a large closed
test tube having an agitator in it and having a reflux
condenser attached so that the volume of the dye bath
remains constant. The tube is immersed in boiling
water to maintain a constant temperature.

The dye and other ingredients of the dye bath are
added after the flock is thoroughly wet and they are
almost instantly distributed throughout the bath. The
fibers are uniformly dyed; level dyeings are readily ob-
tained. Since all of the dyeing conditions are under
control, dyeings made one day are comparable with
those made on another day.

Method of Color Measurement

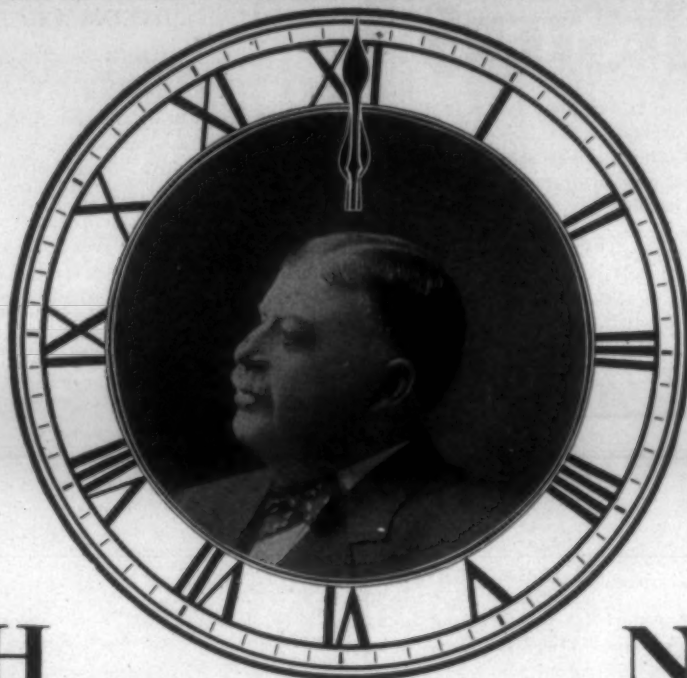
The method of color measurement that is being used
in the work I propose to describe to you is entirely
different from the usual method of visual comparison.
In fact, "color," the mental sensation, is not measured
at all. By not measuring "color," those difficult and
confusing questions concerning the color vision of the
observer and the illumination of the dyeings are avoid-
ed.

What is measured is the reflection of the dyeing for
radiation of definite wave lengths in the visible spec-
trum relative to the reflection of a standard white mate-
rial. This gives a complete description of the dyeing,
which is unique and sufficient for a more direct ex-
pression of the color sensation. It is by the direct use
of the spectral reflection data that many of the diffi-
culties of "color" measurement are avoided.

Color Differences

For any given observer and illumination, the differ-
ences in spectral reflection. These difference can be
represented graphically in this way:

(Continued on Page 66)



HIGH NOON

OF

EXPERIENCE and SKILL

in the MANUFACTURE of

MECHANICAL CLOTHS

Is Typified in the Product of

THE JOSEPH NOONE'S SONS COMPANY

ALBERT W. NOONE, Prop.

A. ERLAND GOYETTE, Manager

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Roller, Clearer and Washer Cloths, and Slasher and Sizing Flannels for Cotton Mills, Printers' Blankets, Piano Cloths and Laundry Blankets

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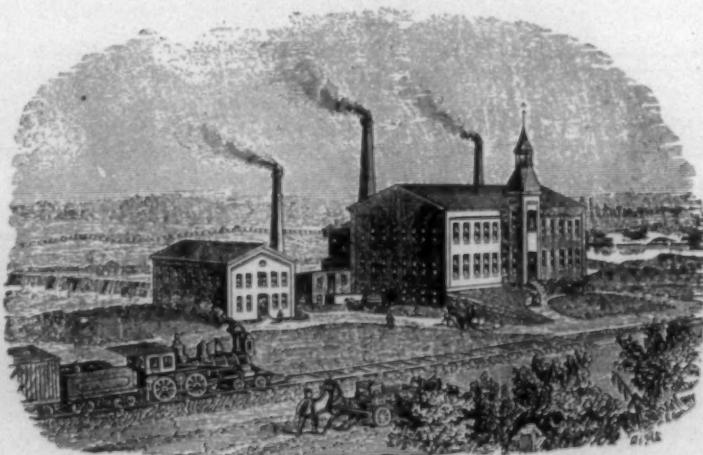
Ask and Insist that Noone's Cloth Be Used

WILLIAM R. NOONE & CO., Selling Agents, BOSTON

ARNOLD T. MALONE, Manager



Mills
PETERBOROUGH,
N. H.



ESTABLISHED 1831



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PROVIDENCE, R. I.



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Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter, Gastonia, N. C.
N. H. Thomas, 607 E. Franklin St., Gastonia, N. C.
B. H. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.



A Rugged, Compact Puro Fountain

Especially designed for Industrial Use

Figure No. 40
Price \$4.00

Frame is of heavy bronze metal and possesses the sturdiness that for years has recommended Puro Fountains for textile mill and general industrial use. Can be used with or without catch basin; pressure control device; side stream or straight bubbler tips. "Every Fountain Has a Filter."

Write for Catalog.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.

RELATION BETWEEN REFLECTION OF TEXTILE DYEING AND DYE USED

(Continued from Page 64)

"A" is the reflection of the standard white material magnetism oxide, which is taken to be 100 per cent throughout the visible spectrum. A textile, our wool flock for example, shown at "B," reflects less light than the magnesium oxide. It reflects about 70 per cent as much light as the magnesium oxide at wave length 578. At wave length 436 it reflects still less than at 578; that is, it reflects more yellow light than violet light. This is the reason why the wool flock appears yellowish in color.

The reflection of several dyeings of tartrazine are given on the figure and the dyeings are here for you to see. By dyeing .1 per cent of tartrazine on the wool flock its reflection, curve C, is decreased materially in the blue and violet region of the spectrum but not in the yellow, orange and red regions. This effect is increased by increasing the amount of dye used, as shown by curves D and E. If a dye of another color is used, alizarine saphirol B for example, an entirely different curve is obtained, curve E, the blue dyeing having relatively high reflection in the blue and violet and low reflection in the yellow and orange regions of the spectrum.

Effects of Dye Quantity

This preliminary explanation has been made to furnish the necessary background of this talk. It has been shown that increasing the amount of dye used in making a dyeing decreases the reflection at certain wave lengths in the spectrum. If the reflection values at a number of wave lengths for a series of dyeings of one dye are plotted as a function of the amount of dye used in making the dyeings, curves of this character are obtained.

We have found that if the method of plotting these curves and the amount of dye used are plotted on logarithmic scales, then the curves become very nearly straight lines, as shown here.

Color Deviations

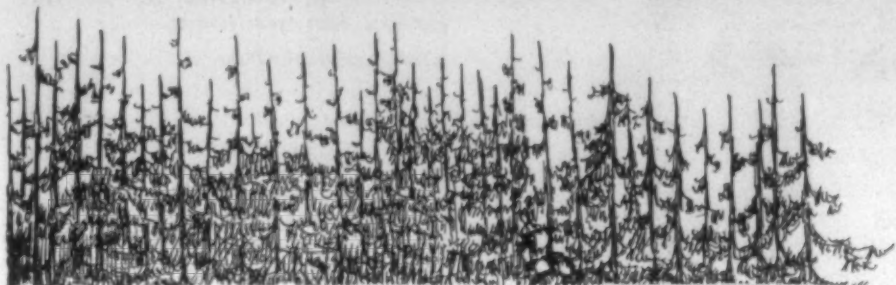
Two important facts are brought out by this observation. One is that by measuring the reflection of a very few dyeings, the reflection, and thus indirectly the color, of a dyeing made with any practicable amount of the dye, can be predicted. The other observation is that beyond a certain dyeing strength, readily determined from the curves, further additions of dye to the fiber do not change its reflection at some wave lengths, though the reflection continues to change at other wave lengths.

A detailed discussion of the data represented in the curves need not be given at this time. Data on a variety of dyes must be obtained before it will be safe to lay down any general conclusions. The deviations from the straight line relationship are small for the dyes studied but they are deviations that require careful consideration.

How Colors React

One further observation has been made, the practical significance of which will be clear to you. It is concerned with the prediction of the spectral reflection of dyeings made with two or more dyes when data for dyeings of the individual dyes are available. In mixture a blue and yellow dye produces a green dyeing because the yellow dye decreases the reflection of blue

(Continued on Page 68)



The Abbott Winder Blazes a Trail Into New Winding Fields

The pioneer work of introducing into textile machinery, the principle of the assembly line, where the work is progressed past the operative, has cheapened standard winding processes and brought new fields into the range of commercial practice.

Our technical experience is at your service on demonstrated applications and future possibilities.

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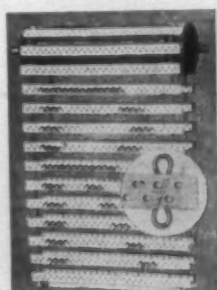
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Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

RELATION BETWEEN REFLECTION OF TEXTILE DYEING AND DYE USED

(Continued from Page 66)

and violet radiation and the blue dye decreases the reflection of orange and red radiation. Thus the dyeing of the mixture reflects green light predominantly.

It has been shown in figure 1 that the yellow dye has no effect on the reflection of the undyed fiber for orange and red light. For this reason, the yellow dye may be expected to have no effect in this part of the spectrum on the reflection of a dyeing made with the yellow and the blue dye together. This is found to be true in the mixtures studied. The mixed dyeing has the same reflection for orange and red light as a dyeing of the blue alone.

Calculating the Reflection

Dyeings of the yellow dye and the blue dye both have lower reflection in the violet region of the spectrum than the undyed fiber. The following reasoning leads to a method for calculating the reflection in the violet of a mixed dyeing of these dyes. Suppose the blue dye were to be applied to a dyeing of the blue dye whose reflection is the same as that of the dyeing of the yellow dye at the chosen wave length. The reflection of the resulting blue dyeing would be lower than that of the original by an amount which represents the effect of the blue in the mixed dyeing. This amount can be read from the curve for dyeings of the blue 2—Relation between—

dye already discussed. If the reflection of the yellow dyeing be decreased by this amount the reflection of the mixed dyeing is obtained. The values calculated in this way have been found to have an average deviation from the observed values of less than 3 per cent of the observed values.

Study in Academic Stage

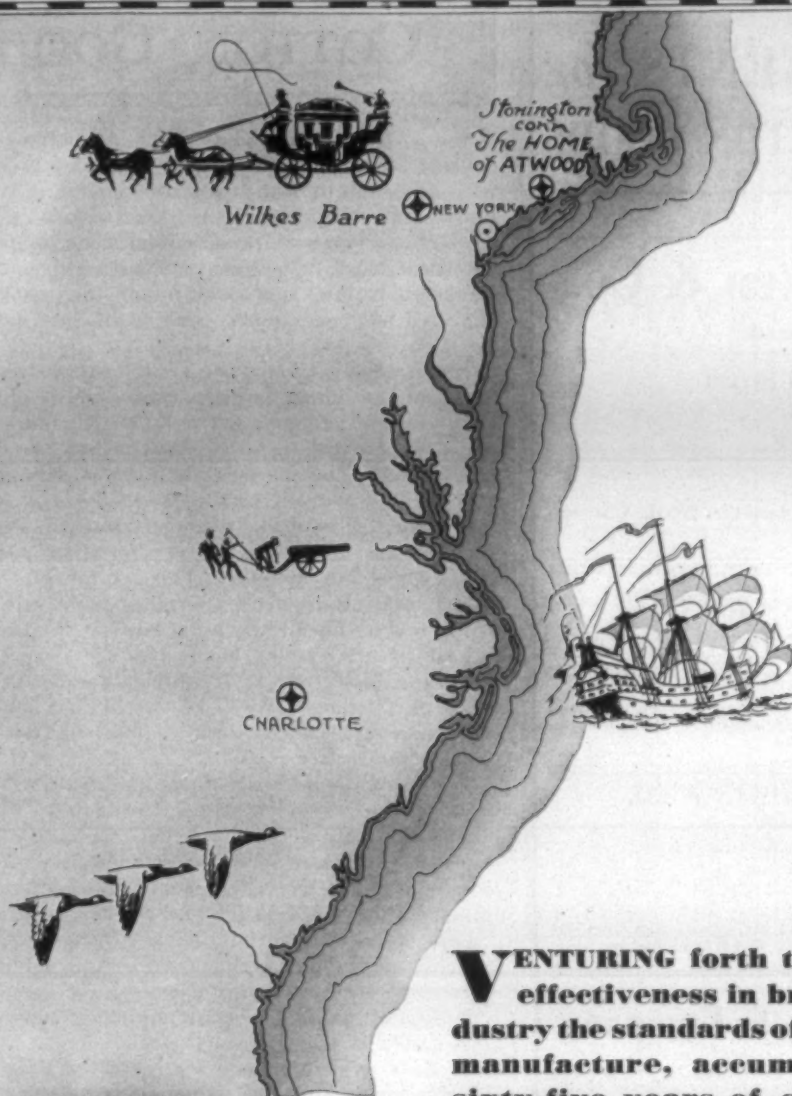
Thus it is apparent that we can calculate the spectral reflection of mixed dyeings from the reflection data for dyeings of the components of the mixture. We can also reverse this process and tell from what dyes can be used to reproduce it.

Although some progress has been made, this study is still in what may be called the academic stage. However, the results that have been given point clearly to an ultimate practical outcome. It is not too much to expect that at some future date the textile dyer will be supplied with spectral reflection measurements of a color to be produced and that from data for the dyes at his disposal he will be able to select the best dyes and to calculate the amounts of them to use to produce the desired color without delay and without making a single trial dyeing.

FRENCH FIRM REPORTED PLANS MILL IN SYRIAN COTTON AREA

New Orleans, La.—According to advices received here from Marseilles, France, it was learned that serious attempts are being made by the French Government to extend cotton growing in Syria.

Cotton growers are mostly using American cotton seeds, which are giving good results, it was stated. Apart from actual growing activities, an attempt is being made to establish a manufacturing industry on the spot, as it is reported that a large French cotton manufacturing concern is to establish a modern spinning and weaving mill in the cotton producing section of Syria, in the near future.



J. E. FAIRBROTHER
Southern Manager
419 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

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Joshua L. Baily & Co.

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Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—While the cotton goods markets were generally only moderately active, a very good business was reported in some quarters. Gray goods moved fairly well at full prices, although colored goods were very slow. The widespread curtailment program which closed at least 75 per cent of the mills will keep an enormous volume of goods off of the market and is expected to prove a very constructive step in building a better market.

The tendency to advance print cloth prices, slightly, has been becoming more pronounced steadily. Many who have not had occasion to follow the market closely, were surprised, late in the week, when they made inquiry on various matters, to find out how strong the attitude of the mills had become.

Inquiry for combed broadcloth showed several very good makes of 128x68s were offered at 16c. Choice goods continued at 16½c. This section of the market is striving to right itself after the recent sales of yardage at much under the general basis at the time. A few lots of 38-inch 72x100s combed pongees were made at 12¾c and 34-inch at 11¾c, fair to choice makes being ¼c to ½c higher. It was remarked that a good make of 40-inch 48x30s marquisette could be had at 9½c, made of 45s combed yarns.

Certain of the wide sheetings and drills in the neighborhood of 67, 68 and 69 inches wide acted a little firmer during the past week in response to somewhat better interest. The sales in most instances involved limited lots for quick delivery, but some mill centers reported fair sales of contracts into September and October.

Converters report they have been doing a steady business on rayon flat crepes—and this has been reflected in some orders for gray goods.

Converters have been doing a good business in sheer goods, such as voiles and batistes. Stocks of this character have evidently been well depleted generally.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was quiet during the week. The weaker cotton markets caused buyers to hesitate even further in placing orders and few of them were interested except in small supplies needed within the next few weeks. In spite of the lack of demand prices held firm and little was heard in this market of yarns sold at concessions.

With a majority of the carded and combed yarn plants closed for a week and the announced intention of a four day a week schedule for a great many, it is believed that the market situation will develop much more strength within the next few weeks. Curtailment has been started before stocks showed as much accumulation as in former years. The trade here is generally optimistic over the outlook for a good business in the fall.

The best business continued to be done in weaving yarns and insulating yarns, with very little interest shown by the knitting trades.

Buyers seeking yarns of standard quality for delivery prior to September are reported to be paying slightly higher prices. This applies both to weaving and knitting counts, and involves certain buyers of the "hard boiled" variety. It is implied by their placing business at the higher prices that they have first shopped the market very thoroughly and have not found exactly what they wanted at the lower prices.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	35½	20s	49½
22s	36½	30s	56
24s	37	38s	58
26s	38	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	82½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		40s	56
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	50s	62½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	60s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes	32½	70s	71
Same warps	33½		

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

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WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



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COTTON

MEMPHIS, TENN.

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
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Wanted

Practical Superintendent to take care of silk mill to be started in the South. Must have practical experience in loom-fixing and weaving, and must have a thorough knowledge of how goods should be made. Knowledge of dissecting and calculating not necessary. State fully past record and experience. All replies will be held in strictest confidence. Address Superintendent, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Missing Bert M. Hopkins

Disappeared from his home at Catechee, S. C., July 30, 1928. Age 47 years; fair complexion; blue eyes; wt., 160 lbs.; ht., 5 ft. 8 inches; a weaver in mill. Reward for information as to this party's whereabouts. Notify J. Alonzo Brown, Catechee, S. C.

Experienced Superintendent Available
A man of the highest character and ability. Has been superintendent of one of the best known mills in the South and present necessity of looking for another position is through no fault of his own. Best of recommendations from present employers. Can handle any size mill and run it right. Address Superintendent, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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WEEVIL INFESTATION SEEN WORST IN YEARS

Greenville, S. C.—Boll weevil infestation is worse now than it has ever been at this season of the year, according to reports which have been received from over the cotton belt by Col. Harvie Jordan, president of the American Association for the Control of Boll Weevil.

In middle and lower South Carolina the weevil is particularly bad, and it is rapidly spreading into the Piedmont section, Colonel Jordan stated.

Rainy weather in July, which would be very favorable to the propagation of the weevil, would be very destructive to the cotton crop said Colonel Jordan. Hot, dry weather during that month, however, would do a great deal toward stopping propagation and would possibly save much damage, he added.

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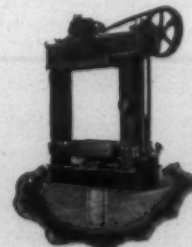
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Testing Humidifying Equipment

The technical committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has undertaken a study of humidifying equipment and practice in an effort to determine a standard code for use in specifying, purchasing and testing humidifying equipment. The latest bulletin of the Committee says, in part:

"Originally, cotton mills were only built where the climate was naturally moist throughout the year. With the development of artificial humidification, location from a moisture standpoint has become a very minor factor.

"The advantages of humidification are acknowledged and its use is practically universal, but it is doubtful whether many mills have ever evaluated it in terms of production and annual savings. It is also doubtful if many could tell the capacity a particular mill would require or how much the equipment with the required capacity should cost. Bids submitted to furnish humidification in accordance with specifications drawn up by consulting engineers may frequently vary as much as 50 per cent in the evaporation capacity recommended which accounts in part at least, for the wide variation in the price of the bids submitted.

"At one of our recent meetings, the importance of adequate capacity was stressed by a consulting engineer who has made a specialty of humidification. He said in part that the expectation in the annual operating economy produced by proper humidification is fairly comparable with the total annual cost of power consumed in a typical mill—an annual earning equivalent to something like one-half of the dividends which the mill would be glad to pay upon its invested capital. At this same meeting, the need for definite information in regard to actual requirements of proper humidifying practice was stressed, and it was recommended that the Association develop, formulate, and publish a standard code for use in specifying, purchasing, and testing humidifying equipment. In accordance with this recommendation, the technical committee has appointed a sub-committee to investigate and make a report with constructive recommendations.

"Many of our members have a special knowledge of humidification, either because of their connection with humidifying equipment companies or because of their studies of the performance of humidifying apparatus in their own mills. The committee believes that these members have ample information in regard to the rate of evaporation required to produce a specific relative humidity at specific temperatures in the various processes of cotton manufacturing under stated outdoor conditions. These same members should be able to supply valuable information on what they have found to be the most desirable relative humidity for good processing and the temperature limits at which these humidities can be maintained with such reasonable comfort for the operatives that will insure their continued operative efficiency, without excessive fatigue or discomfort.

"The Weather Bureau statistics showing the climatic conditions in various localities have already been compiled in great detail and are at the disposal of the committee.

"Any data or suggestions which may be of assistance to the committee in its undertakings will be gratefully received and may be of considerable value to it in completing the work already undertaken.

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced faithful, efficient, loyal. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5624.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or as second hand carding or spinning, in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. 10 years experience. Good references. No. 5625.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Superintendent of a twine mill for three years, that has closed down. Always get good production at low cost. Former employers will recommend me. No. 5626.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience as master mechanic and electrician. Can change on short notice. No. 5627.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. 15 years experience on plain and dobby weaves, some experience on jacquard weaves. Best references. No. 5628.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

WANT position as warp-tying-in man. Eleven years experience on silks, and cotton, any kind of work or looms, including jacquards. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5630.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Ten years experience—six years on fancies. High school education, and the very best of references. No. 5631.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and well qualified. I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5633.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 40. 12 years experience. Best references as to character and efficiency. No. 5634.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. Now employed. Six years successful record as overseer. No. 5635.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My hobby—topnotch production with low per cent seconds and cost. Experienced on all classes cotton, silk and rayon, except jacquard weaves. No. 5636.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. 15 years experience. Five years as designer. No. 5637.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Will go anywhere. No. 5638.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or as superintendent small plain mill. On present job three years. Good references. No. 5639.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. Long experience and best references. No. 5640.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 5645.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 38. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

14,700,000 to 15,600,000 BALES SEEN PRESENT CROP OUTLOOK

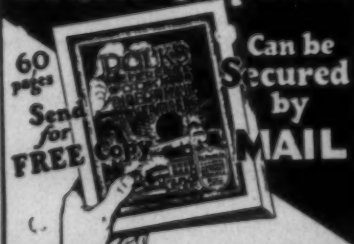
The Fairchild Textile Apparel Analysis reports 14,700,000 to 15,600,000 500-pound bales as reflecting the coming season.

"Although the growing season is still admittedly too young to secure more than a rough guess, the temptation to estimate the crop on the basis of the estimated acreage is strong. Assuming an acreage of 49,762,000 acres, a normal allowance of 3.5 per cent for abandonment to get an estimated area harvested results in 48,020,330 acres. On the basis of such an acreage and the 10-year average yield of 155 pounds, the final outturn would be 14,886,000 500-pound bales.

"Computed on the basis of the 153-pound average yield of the nine worse boll weevil years since 1909, the crop would be 14,700,000 500-pound bales. Computed once more on the average 158 pound yield of the six years since 1900 in which May weather resembled that experienced this year, the crop would be 15,200,000 500-pound bales. Even on the basis of the enormous 183-pound yield in 1926, the highest in 15 years and practically impossible of attainment this year because of the boll weevil, a crop of 17,600,000 500-pound bales is secured.

"An average of the four guesses is 15,600,000; a weighted average giving proportionate importance to the maximum guess is 15,300,000 500-pound bales. A safe range of from 14,700,000 bales to 15,600,000 bales might be assumed, therefore, as a reasonable reflection of the possibilities facing the coming season."

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FIG. 27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
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Originators and Manufacturers of
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Extracts from Eight Recent Reports about STAFFORD AUTOMATIC LOOMS



These mills had problems that our weaving experts helped to solve. You probably run into difficult weaving situations, and perhaps we can help you. Let us get together.

1. New Stafford looms — First warps about 95% production never before got anything like 90% or 95% production from new looms.
2. Wide sheeting looms — mill averaging around 102% production.
3. Examination of production board shows Stafford looms in the lead about 4% a week over other looms.
4. 650 Stafford looms averaging better than 100% production with an average cost of supplies, including shuttles and oil, of less than 50c. per loom per month.
5. Treasurer and Superintendent report excellent service — shuttle record in mill (equipped with Stafford automatics) lower than at their other mills (not using Stafford equipment).
6. Never saw new machinery start up so well — looms running on cord fabrics — 140 picks per minute — 12 to a weaver.
7. During past five years average 100% production and less than 1% seconds. (This mill pays particular attention to oiling and fixing the machinery.)
8. Treasurer expresses appreciation for excellent delivery and erection service and is pleased with the purchase of Stafford automatics.

And these are but a few of the excellent reasons why Stafford automatic looms are a good purchase.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Weaving Machinery

READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Agent, F. H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

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MERCERIZED YARN

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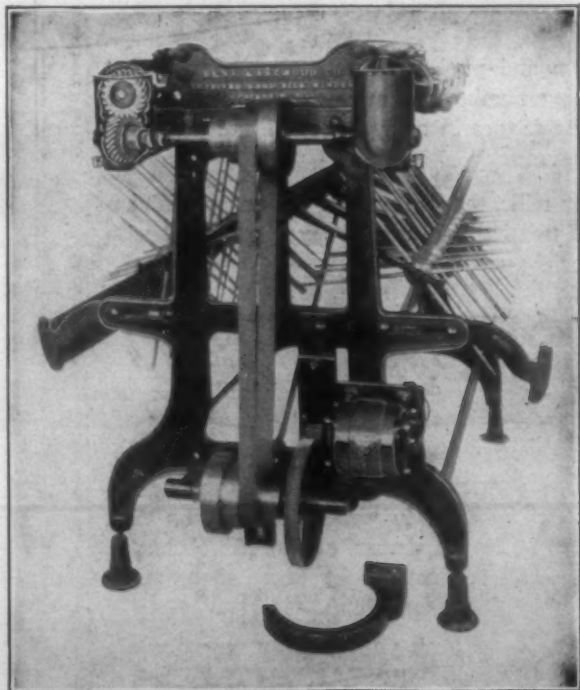


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HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 11, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I guess I had better write again or everyone will forget we are here.

We have a good line of overseers, and we have for our "Super," Mr. Charlie Riddle, a man that is liked by all his employees.

And then you will find in the card room, Mr. Vernon Deaver; he is a very fine man to work for. In the spinning room, is Mr. George West; a fine man to work for, and he is also manager of our ball team; they have played five games and won them all. In twisting and weaving, Mr. J. B. Wingard holds the fort. All his help likes him. Our good master mechanic is Mr. W. W. Frieze, a man who can sure do his work.

The Ladies Club met this afternoon with Mrs. W. W. Freize; they are doing some fine work in the village. On the second Tuesday in July they will meet with Mrs. J. B. Wingard, and they will have with them Miss Millsap, demonstrating cooking. She meets with them once a month.

Well, I think everybody in Springfield is running a race to see who can have the prettiest yard.

DOODLE BUG.

FORSYTH, GA.

Ensign Mill News

The pound supper given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Mitchell was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Banks and children are spending a few days in Griffin.

Mrs. Maggie Pippens spent a few days at Colliers.

Mr. Clifford Grubbs and son of Griffin, spent Thursday in Forsyth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Butler and family are spending several days in Williamson.

Mrs. R. F. Holt and children are spending a few days in Macon.

Miss Racena Edwards spent Friday night with Miss Hazel Ard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edwards and daughter, Racena, motored to Macon, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Amerson, Mrs. Janit Amerson and Mrs. Lucile Glass and children motored to Macon, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams of Barnesville spent a few days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Butler.

Miss Jessie Butler spent last weekend in Barnesville.

The B. Y. P. U. will go on a moonlight picnic Saturday night.

The Ensign ball team played a double-header. First game Barnesville 40, Ensign 11; second game, Trio 2, Ensign 6. Ensign plays Hampton Saturday evening.

AN ENSIGN GIRL.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

This mill stopped June 30th for our vacation, and will start again July 8th. I think most everybody went visiting.

Mr. U. G. Creel, Earl Creel, Bonnie Middleton and Ruth Creel went to Meridan, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. Talley went to some place in Mississippi, and Mrs. Anderson and family visited Samson.

Mr. J. C. Walters is home from Stone Mountain, where he has been some time for a nervous breakdown; he is looking fine now.

We are sorry that Mrs. U. G. Creel's health isn't much improved.

Micolas Mill

The Micolas Mill also stopped from June 30th until July 8th.

O. G. Holley and family went to Pelham, Ga., and their daughter, Trudie, went on to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton and

son, Luther; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Austin and children, and M. W. Middleton went to Albany, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith went to Oxford, Ala.

Mr. E. Davis went to Manchester, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and daughter, Audria, went to Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Lessie Mack and Eren Thomson were married Sunday.

Miss Lemmear Morrison and an out-of-town man were married Sunday.

We are sorry to give up "Dutch" of Macon, as correspondent.

BROWN EYES.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Beaver-Lois Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have just closed our revival services at Second Baptist church, which were conducted by our pastor, Rev. Sam Cain.

The stork visited our community and left Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Long a fine boy.

Mr. T. W. Haddle, our superintendent, is having our houses covered with asphalt shingle, and it sure does help the looks of our village. Mr. Haddle is visiting in South and North Carolina again this week.

Our baseball club beat Dallas 11 to 8. We have played 5 games so far, and have won all. I don't mean to brag, but if you could see our boys in action you could not help but notice their coolness, self-confidence and that bull dog determination it takes to make a success.

Mildred Hesterlige and Miss Nettie Lee Austin, are taking a two-weeks Bible study course, at Greenville, S. C.

We are closing down June 29th till July 8th, and hope for our people a jolly good time.

C. J. L.

Becky Ann's Own Page

NEWBERRY COTTON MILLS CELEBRATE JULY FOURTH

Did you "go to the Fourth of July?" "Me an' Jeems" did, — in dear Newberry, where Newberry Cotton Mills celebrated in Willowbrook Park. Did it in grand style, too, as they do everything they undertake. Big barbecue, bread and gold drinks furnished by the mill, and baskets of everything else, furnished by the good ladies of the community.

There were 300 feet of broad tables piled high; the entire population and many guests ate sumptuously, and there was plenty left for several hundred more.

Then the games, music, races and stunts for various high class prizes, contributed by the merchants of Newberry.

Prize Winners

25-yard race, boys 6 to 8, Ernest Hile, — prize a scooter.

25-yard race, girls, 6 to 8, — Myrtle Hughes, — a doll.

50 yards, boys 9 to 12, — James Shealey, a knife; Bruce Wessinger, a knife; Ulyea Dodgin, harmonica.

50-yard race, girls 9 to 12, Mary Alewine, box of candy; Terl Wessinger and Evelyn Singley, each tooth brush and paste.

75-yard—girls 13 to 16, Idelle Whittle, toilet set; Anna Outz, silk hose; Geraldine Waits, toilet water.

100 yards—boys over 17, Theron Darby, belt buckle; Homer McCullough, cap; Shas Tompkins, cigarette holder.

100-yard race, girls over 17, — Helen Caldwell, a purse; Thelma Bishop, powder and soap; Nina Meeks, bon-bon dish.

25-yard, 3-legged race—boys over 17, — J. D. McMeekin and Buck Brennan, tooth brush, paste and mouth wash; Theron Darby and Homer McCullough, razor and cream; D. P. Ward and Sims Thompkins—cigarettes.

25-yard backward race—girls over 17, — Helen Caldwell, candy; Thelma Bishop, cream, soap and powder; Nina Meeks, powder puff.

25-yard elephant race, boys under 14, — Snook Wood and Stanly Tompkins, Ulyea Dodgin and Grady Taylor, phonograph records.

50-yard, mixed race, couples over 21; — Theodore Darby and Lizzie Moss, Howard Cook and Mrs. Miller, Ike Shealey and Louise Davis, Cecil V. Thomas and wife, shirt for the men, — silk hose for the ladies.

Relay race—boys 13 to 16—James Shealey, Roscoe Griffin, Bubber Whittle, and Willie Rowe, — team No. 6, — neckties.

Cake walk—open to all—several hundred in contest—Homer Mc-

Cullough and Belle Outz, — large, beautiful cake.

Two Cars and Other Prizes for

Afternoon Drawing Contest

Jack Pruett, band leader, and his fine band, kept things lively, and put pep into all the proceedings. Ever hear that band? It's worth going miles to hear it.

Carrol must be a lucky name, and no doubt many future babies will be named Carrol — especially at Newberry. Why? Just notice that Carrol Tompkins won the fine Chevrolet, and Carrol Kinard, won the big Studebaker—both were children—one only two years old.

Other drawings: Taylor Adams, Raymond Spencer, and Maude Ramsey, stationery; J. B. Lewis, 8-lb. bucket lard; M. F. Hardeman, Mrs. A. M. Danielson, and Robert Mitchell, each a pound of coffee; Jeanett, Dickert, hose; Mrs. J. M. Davis, toilet water; Docia Cook, fine hat box; Mack Outz, wrist watch; Marie King, Mary Frances Johnson, Loyd Strickland, and Jarves Grace Shealey, each a fountain pen; Henry Chappell, subscription to Greenville News; Ernest Hoover, Jr., subscription to Columbia Record; John Henry Vines, Jr., candy; Mrs. R. P. Franklyn, box powder; S. H. Halman, fountain pen; Mary Outz, hand bag; Mamie Bauknight, purse; Eula Leopard, powder and soap; Mamie Swiger, rocking chair; James M. Lindsay, 48-lb. flour; Ellen Bishop, 50 lbs. chicken feed; O. D. McCullough and Nellie Leathers, each, sack of flour; Mary Alewine, 25 lbs. sugar.

Nora Miller, age 5, was held in the arms of Cecil V. Thomas, night overseer of weaving, while she drew the lucky names from the box, and was presented with a pretty box of candy amid tremendous applause.

It Was A Great Day

To say that "a good time was had by all" doesn't half express it. It was a glorious occasion, and good will and happiness everywhere evident.

Mr. A. D. Martin, for many years with the Clinton Mills, Clinton, S. C., has been warmly welcomed to the position of overseer of weaving, recently vacated by Mr. W. H. Hardeman, and he and his charming wife seem well pleased with the folks at Newberry.

There's an old expression "a bee in your bonnet." But, Mr. Martin found it to be "a bee up his pants leg" recently, and did some lively exercises while gaping residents looked on and wondered!

Henry Leathers, master mechanic, who took the place recently vacated by Mr. Iler, has a lovely wife, and both were busy doing the honors

and helping to make visitors feel "at home."

The band master's wife, pretty Mrs. Pruett, was just back from the hospital and able to attend the picnic.

Mr. Zack Wright, the popular bachelor president, was here, there and everywhere, as were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis. The latter is supposedly superintendent—but—he is thoroughly bossed by his very small daughter—and goodness only knows how he'll wind up.

Newberry Mill Ball Team

Won two games, the Fourth, — both with Mollohon Mill team, if we mistake not. Newberry mill folks are always winners, in anything they undertake.

Newberry Boy Drowns

John Edward Corley, age 13, son of H. E. Corley, mill barber shop proprietor, got drowned in Bush river on Wednesday, July 3rd and this threw a gloom over the entire community of Newberry Cotton Mills, toning down boisterous spirits to a great extent, for the little fellow was a favorite with all.

He was a Scout, but had never had training in swimming, neither had his companions, who were powerless to save him.

Interment was in Rosemont cemetery, at 5 o'clock, July 4th and the many and beautiful flowers attested the sympathy of sorrowing friends.

WHOSE KNIFE?

Becky Ann Finds One in Her Hand-bag

Well! We are plum flabbergasted to find a stray knife in our hand-bag. Don't know where it came from, how it got there, or long its been there, but the owner can have it, all postage paid, by describing it and telling us how we came to have it.

Did we borrow it from some one in Shelby, or Mt. Holly, to trim a pencil? We can't remember. We had one of our own, so why borrow? Anyhow, the knife in question does not belong to us, and we are anxious to return it to the owner, who ever he or she may be.

Will greatly appreciate information. "Jeems" says the police will soon be after me if I don't hurry and return it, and beg forgiveness for stealing it!

Geel! I'll gladly beg forgiveness, and make all possible restitution! But don't know where to start.

BECKY ANN.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

GENEVA, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time and everybody is working. We don't get a vacation this year owing to the fact that we were out ten days during the flood.

Oh! I must say—we had two wonderful weddings Saturday night; one fake wedding and one real wedding. As usual Mr. C. C. Coble was the "fake." Mr. Ausley Russell, and Miss Julia Nichols were really married. Everybody is wishing them a long and happy life.

We had a "negro misistret." Gee but everybody enjoyed it. Mr. B. H. Peel looked so much better dressed as a negro that all the young girls wanted a date with him Sunday evening!

We have a fine Sunday school; everybody seems to be interested in it.

We are very sorry to report Mr. Charlie Nixon and Mr. G. W. Davidson on the sick list; everyone is hoping for them a speedy recovery.

"Aunt Becky," as there are so many letters to be published, I will stop for this time.

T. M.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Cliffside Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Cliffside is still running full time and everybody seems happy; we can't be any other way, for we have a beautiful little village and good men to work for.

We are sorry to report our overseer of towel department, continues in very bad health. He left for the mountains Thursday morning to try to regain his health; we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Miss Cody Carpenter and Mr. Dewey Blanton both of Cliffside were married June 27 at the home of the bride's mother, on North Main street. We wish them a long happy life.

Mrs. J. H. Morgan and son, Wm. D., who has been visiting friends and relatives in Rome, Ga., also Fairfax and Opelika, Ala., returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Middlewood of Ware Shoals, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Renda Moore this week.

FOREST CITY, N. C.

Florence Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill will close down here Saturday, June 29th at noon, until Monday, July 8th for the fourth of July holidays.

Miss Callie Hall taught a Junior B. Y. P. U. study course at the Flor-

ence Baptist church last week; they studied the "Book of Trail Makers in Other Lands." Twenty took the course and all passed.

The Florence Mill Loaning Closet Club, met with the president, Mrs. G. C. Corn, last Tuesday night. Twenty-six members were present and all carried a package neatly wrapped; while Miss Eutha Neighbors played the piano, the packages were passed from one to the other. When the music stopped, each kept the package they held paying twenty-five cents for it. They made four dollars. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

Misses Anna Bell, Hattie, and Edna White, entertained at their home Saturday night, June 15th, the Senior B. Y. P. U. of the Florence Baptist church. Music and games were enjoyed throughout the evening, and delicious refreshments were served to about fifty guests.

Misses Bell Procter and Eutha Neighbors and Mr. Carl Woody spent Sunday in Asheville with relatives.

Mr. Z. A. Connely was a pleasant visitor in town yesterday.

KAT.

ATHENS, GA.

Volunteer Knitting Mills

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

The young ladies of the Volunteer Knitting Mill village, met at the community house Wednesday night, June 12, and organized a club. After election of officers, and committees and a general discussion, light refreshments were served.

Miss Cuby Anglin is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Slag in Columbia, Tenn.

Mrs. George Broadway has returned from visiting her brother near Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wiloughby are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, born June 19.

UNCLE IKE.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Horton, July 1st, a daughter.

Kershaw ball club played Lancaster club here Saturday, June 29th, scores 3 and 0 in favor of Lancaster club. Had a real nice game which was enjoyed very much.

This company is doing very much now to beautify our village; they are recovering the houses and giving them a nice coat of paint, and believe me, they look snappy.

Mr. A. H. Hinson who has been at the hospital at Johnson City, Tenn., has returned home with his family.

Mr. C. G. Trader, visited Darlington last week, on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. W. E. Faile returned home

Tuesday, July 2nd, from the Baptist Hospital where she has been for a few weeks for treatment, and she is very much improved.

The writer and family visited the writer's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Johnson of Hartsville, S. C., on July 4th.

The Kershaw ball team played Lancaster a double-header July 4th, scores first games, 3 and 4, second game 6 and 9, all in favor of Lancaster.

We had a very sad death in our community Sunday afternoon, June 30th, when Mr. Robert Cauching, age 70, died suddenly sitting on his front porch. Funeral was conducted by Rev. Geo. E. Smith, pastor of the Baptist church, and he was laid to rest in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Cauching will be greatly missed in this community.

There were a good many of our people visited different places on July 4th, as the mill gave us that day off, and I hope everybody had a good time and enjoyed the day fine as I did.

A READER.

STARKVILLE, MISS.

J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

July 5th—Our mill is closed down this week doing repair work. Will start up Monday, July 8th. We have a ball team now; have played four games; two with Aliceville, Ala., and won both. One game with A. & M. College working boys, in favor of A. & M.

On July 4th, we had a picnic and barbecue and in the afternoon we had a game of baseball with the Brick Masons at the A. & M. College and won the game 9 to 7. Everybody enjoyed the day.

Among our visitors were Mr. J. R. Smith, of Laurel, Miss., father of our superintendent, F. R. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gates of Jackson, Miss., and Miss Elizabeth Rhodes of McComb City, Miss., Mr. Bill Bell and family from Mathiston, Miss., Mr. H. D. Davis and family, Mr. E. C. Marsh and family, Mr. J. F. Gregg and family, of Aliceville, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peeler and family, Mr. Lewis Peeler and family of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. D. A. Napp and Miss Lennie Davis, of Tupelo, Miss. We were glad to have all these visitors and hope they will come our way again.

Mr. G. B. Hornbuckle and father, of Stanley, N. C., are here installing our new dyeing machine which we hope to have going in a few weeks.

OLD WATCH.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Several of the mills here observed vacation week, the first week in

July; some only stopped for the Fourth, while others were too busy to even do that.

Work was begun recently on the new school building in East End. It is expected to be finished by the time school starts.

Rev. R. L. Chaney has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Baptist church.

Rev. C. J. Black has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist church to take effect the first August. He is running his twelfth excursion to Thomasville, N. C., to the Mills Home the 18th of July.

The Epworth League of Grace church went on a picnic Thursday night.

Rev. R. M. Hoyle, an aged retired Methodist preacher and former pastor of Central Methodist church, died in Shelby, Monday and was buried here Tuesday.

Earl Roberts, 14 year old son of Mr. Harvy Roberts, who lives near the Pauline Mill, was seriously hurt in a wreck Friday evening and died Sunday morning. Funeral service was at the home Monday and he was buried in a burying ground near Cherryville.

The new addition to the Dilling Silk Mill has been completed and the new machinery is being installed.

Mr. J. R. Roberts has resigned as superintendent of the Cora Mill and Mr. T. C. Pegram of Rockingham, N. C., took charge Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gardner of Gastonia, were Kings Mountain visitors Sunday.

Messrs Floyd Payne, Luco Jenkins, Boyd Putnam and Baxter and Glenn Payseur spent a few days at Carolina Beach recently and brought back a good coat of sunburn.

Mr. John Mabry and family are spending a few days visiting in Georgia.

Mrs. Henry McEntire died at her home at the Cora Mill, Wednesday and the body was carried to Mount Holly, Thursday for burial.

POLLY.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

HENDERSON, N. C.

Harriet Mills

On Tuesday, July 2nd, the Harriet Mills Company gave their employees and families a picnic at Amos' "Washout." The grounds were rented for the occasion and that gave the people the privilege of going in swimming. This was the most enjoyable feature of the picnic, especially for the children.

Miss Doris Shearin was in charge of the games, etc., and kept the children and young people interested for quite a while.

At 10:30 the lemonade committee began serving the refreshing drinks. Buddy Hinton and Henry W. Tucker were in charge.

At 1 o'clock the all important feature took place—"dinner." This consisted of barbecue with all the accessories, not leaving out "good old corn bread."

The dinner was served in a very efficient way; Mrs. H. E. Chavasse had appointed 50 women as waiters. Five places for serving had been erected under the leadership of C. S. Catlett. Ten waiters were appointed to each place. Each person was given a tray and plate and in a few minutes the whole dinner was served without any confusion.

About 2 o'clock, L. L. Wilson and his committee began serving the 60 gallons of ice cream that had been provided.

Mrs. H. E. Chavasse, the community worker for the mills, was very much pleased with the splendid order that was maintained throughout the day.

The fine co-operation of the church leaders, overseers and superintendent was especially noted. Messrs R. H. Craig, J. W. Cooper and J. D. Rose, on the transportation committee, saw to it that every one was provided a way to go, and they did their work well, for the crowd was estimated at two thousand.

The Harriet Mills Company gives a picnic of this kind annually. The people of the community appreciate this immensely and show it by their attendance and co-operation. Mrs. Chavasse comes in for her share of appreciation as her work couldn't possibly be over-estimated.

MRS. HENRY W. TUCKER.

MACON, GA.

W. A. Hunt, of Bibb No. 2, Clawed by Catfish While on Vacation

Well of all things! Wesley Ann Hunt, overseer carding, Bibb No. 2, returned from vacation and brought a cloud burst with him Sunday at 2:45. He claims he has been on top of the world, in his opinion. That's what Lookout Mountain is at Chattanooga.

He doesn't know a thing. Why down here in Macon we have what is known as Johnson's Bluff; throw an egg from the top on a hot day and it will be hard boiled when it reaches the bottom, so hard that it will knock a hole in the ground.

We have always been used to hearing some rotten fish yarns, but one of the worst yet came from the Exalted Cheese of the Royal Fleas, Mr. Wesley Hunt. He said that he was fishing at Moccasin Bend and not thinking of a mere fish being brave enough to jump on him, when all at once he felt a hard bump on

the side of the tow boat. He looked over the side and saw a large cat fish. Thinking perhaps he could make friends with him he reached over the side of the boat and stroked him on the back. Instead of the fish purring like a nice cat he latched on to Hunt's hand with all ten claws, scratching him so bad he had to look for first aid treatment at a Boy Scout camp on the banks of the river. Anyone doubting this story may come over to No. Two and look at the scars.—Bibb Recorder.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill was stopped last week, giving everybody a vacation.

We are not bothered with strikes or union at this place. We are certainly sorry to hear of so much disturbance among so many of the mills. Aunt Becky, we with many thousands of other mill people certainly admire the stand that you and Mr. Clark have taken in this awful situation among our mill people. We have some of the best class of people there is in our Southern mills. We are sorry this thing has happened to them.

Our people have been doing a lot of fishing and visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Hancock and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Kinsey and children, Miss Zuline Parnell, Bob Edwards, and Harry Lambert spent the 4th at Myrtle Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Troy Weaver and family of Hartsville, Mr. Lonnie Dixon of Camden, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Miller of Chester, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tripp of Tarboro, N. C., have been visiting in our village this week.

Jack Hancock, who is taking a business course in Columbia, is at home for a few days.

Eldon Taylor, who has been going to school in Spartanburg, is at home for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Dixon, Blease Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boxley, Mrs. Vera Sherfield and children, Mr. L. E. Taylor, C. D. Taylor and Mrs. Maggie Bailey were visitors in Camden last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams and family are spending a few days in Greenville.

Mr. J. C. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor are in Columbia for a few days.

Vernial and Flavilla Merrit are visiting in Greenville and Greer.

The health of our community is good at present. Mr. Rhett Stroud who has been operated on for appendicitis, in a Florence hospital, is getting on fine.

Mrs. Felder, our new community nurse is doing a great work in our village; everybody seems to like her just fine.

F. S. K.

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

Four girls, just graduated from a broadening school, sat in a secluded corner of an Atlanta hotel, eating breakfast and waiting for their different trains, en route home.

They were lingering over their coffee, each full of the thought of "goodbye." It was the "parting of the ways"—a separation which all dreaded, and this, their last meal together, stirred emotion that each tried to control.

"For goodness sake, say something!" pleaded Myrtle Brown, tremulously. "Let's act sensibly. This is no funeral. We act as if we never expected to see each other again. Why the whole world isn't so awfully big,—and we'll at least be in adjoining states, and meet once a year anyway!"

"Right you are 'Tar Heel.' What would we do without your logical reasoning?" encouraged Grace Mitchell, of Greenville, S. C. "And we've already shaken hands on a solemn vow, to spend our vacation together every summer. That will give us something to look forward to when the days seem long and monotonous and work seems hard."

"I've been wondering what we are really going to do with ourselves. How are we going to meet the battle with life's issues?" said Ada Ousley, as she played with her spoon. "We are all more or less dependent upon our own resources, hence forth. I have thought of becoming a home missionary. There are lots of people in my beloved Tennessee mountains who need help."

"Oh, you saint!" gasped Myrtle. "No money in that! It won't do."

"I suppose not," replied Ada, "but I'd love to do work of that kind. I've thought, too, that I might apply to the government for a position as cotton mill inspector, in behalf of little children. I've been reading lots of literature sent out by various agencies, and it makes my blood boil the way the poor little things are treated. Really, I feel called to that work."

A gentleman who sat near them alone at a table, hidden behind a screen of lovely potted plants, leaned forwards and peered earnestly through the foliage, a smile of amusement playing about his lips. Then, feeling guilty of a breach of etiquette, he flushed slightly and turned back to his breakfast. He would, at least control his eyes, but his ears were still alert.

"Oh, Ada," exclaimed Grace, "don't waste your breath to express such foolish thoughts,—or we'll quarrel the last minute. I don't want to say anything mean and hateful, but if you are really interested in mill people, why not spend your time and energies in a way that will be more helpful and more appreciated?"

"As for instance?" Ada queried, with arched eye brows.

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

Little Lottie Lang wore her new sun-back dress all last week and now she's so sun-burnt she can't sit down in comfort. Yes sir ree, they are cutting 'em low.

And speaking of other modern innovations: it will possibly be 2 or 3 months before stockings will have belts and shoulder straps affixed—so's they will constitute a 1-piece garment. They are already so long!

But of course, if Paragraph 1 plus Paragraph 2 do not suit the masses in desire and demand, the ankle sox will take care of one end and a permanent wave will shield the other end, and what few clothes are required for the middle of the person or persons in question can be had by folding a handkerchief one time (corner to corner), and then affixing same to the anatomy at the place where it will best fit ansoforth.

While it is none of your business, I want to say that it has been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the modern styles are proper, necessary, essential, attractive, deceptive, and possibly obtrusive. Why, a woman couldn't put on brakes or throw out the clutch if her skirt was so long it tickled the foot rests, and furthermore, take the matter of sanitation: there has not been a single case of leg-ecemza since the hem hit the knee.

But again, the exposure of the chest to the 4 winds has caused the thorax to expand several atoms, thus permitting the Adam's apple to remain idle when the goozler is perpetrating a loop-the-loop with a hunk of unchewed beef steak. That alone has done more to ward off goitre and gossiping than any other one agency of physical hygiene. The total absence of sleeves (for which, shoulder straps have been created) has done much to make freckles and moles popular, and either of these afflictions is a positive sign of good health.

It is also conceded by the upper 10 and the lower 5 that obesity has been on the decline since knit union suits shrank into a garment consisting of 1 ounce of rayon and a draw string. It seems that thin garments, as well as their intense scarcity, do not permit the corpuscles which tote the fat-producing vitamins to stop long enough in one place to deposit any of their objectionable matter, hence the skinny female of today. Most girls think that they ought to look like a fish worm if they would be popular, all of which is wrong from a masculine viewpoint, Camels, Luckies, and Old Golds notwithstanding. (Teachers will please not use this accumulation of facts and figures in their schools without first getting the consent of the janitors of said schools).

THOMASTON, GA.

Martha Mills More Than Doubles Capacity

Dear Aunt Becky:

I promised to tell you something about the Martha Mills here, so here goes a few details: This mill has at present 32,000 spindles making tire cord, and is owned by the the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., and is enlarging to 80,000 spindles.

The building proper is of red brick and stone, steel and glass, set upon a high plateau and can be seen from several miles away in all directions, making a most beautiful sight.

Millions of dollars are being spent here to make this the most beautiful and practical mill settlement in the world, and the mill is being fitted with the most up-to-date machinery procurable, the paramount idea being to put the burden of labor upon the machinery rather than on the help, so far as possible.

The present enlargement calls for 603 cards, 320 long draft spinning frames with automatic cleaning, 15 units of automatic spooling and warping and about 300 twistors, turning out about 600,000 pounds of tire cord per week.

The village will be a complete city within itself, with its schools, churches, parks, moving pictures, stores, etc.; the management realizing that those who work hard should also have facilities for recreation and play.

Big Barbecue

The spinning room section men pulled a barbecue last Saturday P. M. after the ball game. There were 22 hungry men to feed and when all were satisfied there was enough left to feed 20 more. Just to give you an appetite, here are a few of the good things spread on the table: barbecued pig, brunswick stew, fried chicken, fried country ham, turtle, pickles of all kinds, cake, etc. These folks believe in this kind of get-together parties and the overseers and superintendent encourage it by their presence. Our vice-president and general manager, also attends them on invitation, when he can, an enjoys being with his boys.

Come and see us "Aunt Becky" and tell Mr. Clark he ought to come and see a real mill sometime. Kiss Jeems for me.

SALAMANDER.

(Say you "Sal" or "Mandy"—you come and do that yourself! Yes, just come and try it! I han't never pulled no woman's hair on account o' Jeems—but 'ain't too late.—Aunt Becky.)

THE PRACTICAL MAN

By "The Old Man"

There is a great deal of buncombe accepted about the Practical Man. He is supposed to be of much more real use to the world than the theoretical man. We speak of the man who "does things" or "gets things done" with a certain smack and relish as though he, after all, were the fellow worthwhile.

Now, the truth is that your practical man is usually a second-rate man. Practical implies that he can do things that he has practiced. But when he wants a thing done that nobody has practiced, when he gets to one of the real hard knots of life, your practical man is helpless. Then we discover that the great man is a dreamer with the head full of theories.

"Oh, there are lots of things; day nurseries, kindergartens, schools and other branches of work."

Ada threw out her hands despairingly: "But I'd hate such work! I have no patience with children."

"Oh!" The man behind the screen of plants thought he had never heard so much of mingled scorn and pity, in an exclamation as Myrtle Brown crammed into that little word. Then a new voice chimed in, to stop what might have been a biting retort, for Myrtle Brown had "opinions," and would defend them. The voice was soft and musical, and the man rightly guessed that it belonged to the brown eyed, brown haired girl with the rich healthy complexion, who sat facing the screen of foliage. He had just literally torn his fascinated eyes from her lovely expressive face, so exquisitely fresh and innocent, that his heart had lost a beat.

"You girls make me tired. Not a single one of you has spoken from the heart. You don't dare. Now Grace really is sincere in her wishes to teach in kindergarten; Myrtle fully intends to be an adept stenographer; Ada belongs to the New Thought tribe and is crazy to reform something; and I hope she will. I too, expect to work, of course. It's my ambition to take care of my little widowed mother now, who has worked so hard to fit me for life. But—"

There was an eloquent pause. The girls leaned forward expectantly, almost breathlessly. Patty Anderson glanced from one to another and continued earnestly:

"But what is life? Why are we? What is the chief aim of our existence? For what purpose were we created?" The man behind the potted plants held his fork poised half way between his plate and mouth and frankly listened:

"Out with it, Pat," urged Myrtle. "From past experience we know you are about to open your treasure box, and present some pearls of wisdom. We are eager for them. I'd like very much to understand all those 'whats' and 'whys.' Proceed!"

"Well, I'll shock Ada's modesty, I know, but the chief aim of every girl's existence—really and truly, is to love and be loved. Way down in the secret chamber of every normal girl's heart, is the heaven born wish for a congenial mate, a love-of-a-home, and the cling of baby arms about the neck."

"Sh!" warned Ada, a finger to her lips and blushing furiously, as she glanced around uneasily. "Pat, you are terrible!" Grace and Myrtle giggled.

The man behind the screen chuckled inwardly and an appreciative twinkle appeared in his steel-gray eyes.

"These words mean more to me than a hundred thousand other words," continued Patty, unabashed: "Just three little words,—Love! Wife! Mother!"

"Oh, Pat! How can you?" gasped Ada.

"Why not be frank about it, Ada? Don't you want a husband?" innocently. "And little children?"

"No!" emphatically.

"If we were back in school, Ada, dear, you'd soon find

a placard dangling from some conspicuous part of your attractive person, marked 'N. G.'" Pat added sweetly.

"Don't be sarcastic, Pat,—Ada can't help squirming when you step on her corns. Let her alone and proceed with the discourse!" urged Grace.

"Have you ever read 'A Woman's Creed,' by Cleveland Moffett? No? Well, I'll give you some extracts; he's voiced my sentiments exactly: Listen!"

In a low but clearly distinct voice, rich and resonant with earnestness, Patty quoted, and with a sincerity of expression which astonished her friends, and thrilled the man behind the screen as nothing ever had in all his experiences, which were many and varied:

"I am a woman! I am one of those who, from the beginning of time, have been the custodians of the racial treasure, creator of life.

"Three words mean more to me than a hundred thousand other words. Love! Wife! Mother! I believe that no joys or activities can compensate a woman for the lack of these joys and activities.

"I believe that among wicked things, tragic things, none is more wicked more tragic than to deprive a maiden of motherhood-happiness; it is like depriving a rose of sunshine that will make bloom. The rose withers without sunshine, the maiden withers without love.

"I believe that a woman should let nothing thwart her in her splendid destiny and duty, nothing prevent her from the dawn of the race." She paused.

"Oh! Go on, Pat! Surely there's more!" exclaimed Myrtle, laying an eager hand on the girl's arm.

"To find a husband of my longing I will strive with all my racial power. I will master the arts of pleasing. I will move from place to place. If no man seeks me, I will seek a man. If no man loves me, I will so enhance my charms as to compel love. I will make a man want me if for no other reason, I will make him want me for my usefulness. I will have a husband! I will be a mother!"

"Well, I'll swear!" The man behind the flowers whispered under his breath. "Who said there's nothing new under the sun?" I'm going to know that girl if I live!"

"Good heavens, Pat, I didn't know you were crazy for a man!" gasped Myrtle.

"When I find the man of my dreams he'd as well surrender. But, mind you, he's going to be a real man;—just as much a man as I am a woman. No man has ever kissed me. No man ever shall except the man I marry. I shall demand as much of purity and truth from my man, as I shall bring to him."

"Then you'll die an old maid," declared Ada. She was several years older than either of the other girls, who sometimes suspected that she "had a past."

"I won't. There are good men—and I'll find mine!" declared the irrepressible Patty.

The man behind the screen bit his lips and became absorbed in a study of the table cloth pattern.

The practical man can run a locomotive, but he cannot invent one. He can manage a telephone system, but he cannot pick the telephone idea out of nothing and make it something. The practical brother gets the plums, and the dreamer usually gets the sack. He who founded Christianity had nowhere to lay His head full of ideas; he who manages a large Christian institution as bishop gets a palace and a seat in the house of lords. The inventor of the sleeping-car got swindled; the practical business man, who runs the sleeping car company gets a large juicy income. Your common sense physician can treat ordinary cases, but when the plague breaks out you send for your towsle-headed, absent-minded old professor; and the worse and stranger the plague the more absent-minded and towsle-headed the professor. The men who are doing the best part of the world's work are the theorists in their laboratories watching test tubes, in their studies excogitating philosophies or under the summer trees dreaming of the coming days of gold and singing of their dreams.

The most efficient man is the man with an idea.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Mary-Lelia Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Is there room in the "news pot" for a Ham-bone? Anyway I want you to know I haven't deserted the Home Section. We don't have so very much news here, but we like to be represented among the other good mills.

We are running full time with plenty of orders, but of course, we will observe the fourth. By the way, hope you have a big time and plenty to eat on that day of independence. We are expecting to have a double-header base ball game here on that day.

Our team defeated Ealonton (Imperial Mills) June 29th by a score 9 to 0. Some game!

Our new drawing-in machine has arrived, awaiting the arrival of the shop man to install same.

The story is simply grand.

HAMBONE.

CAMDEN, S. C.

'Hermitage Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. B. D. Kelly has resigned as overseer of cloth room and has accepted a position with the Hartsville Bleaching & Finishing Company, Hartsville, S. C.

Mr. T. C. Ramsey, formerly at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position as overseer of the cloth room.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harris and their small son, Stanley, of Lancaster, S. C., were the week-end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jones.

Rev. M. Howell, evangelist and family of Biltmore, N. C., will be with us for the next two weeks during which time Rev. Howell, assisted by Rev. C. L. Norman, the pastor of the Hermitage Baptist church, will conduct a revival meeting.

The W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. H. O. Burns, Friday, June 28. After the business meeting refreshments were served by Miss Ruby Burns.

Mr. Herman Nelson who is attending the op-

portunity school at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., will be home for the fourth.

Our mill will be stopped from Thursday until Monday for the 4th of July. We are expecting two good games on the 4th. Our team plays the Lando, S. C., team one game in the morning and another in the afternoon.

Our mill has recently installed a complete Frigidaire water cooling system in the mill and all the help are well pleased with it.

Rev. C. L. Norman, Scout Master, and Mr. J. D. Guinn, assistant Scout Master, have recently returned from Murrel Inlet where they spent a week in camp with the Boy Scout troop, from this mill; a fine time was reported by all.
DICK.

LOWELL, N. C.

National Weaving Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our overseers are Mr. Robert Jackson, general manager; Mr. A. H. Mason, superintendent; Mr. J. B. Kirby, night overseer of weaving; Mr. Berl Jones, overseer of silk room; Mr. Winecough, overseer of cloth room.

Mrs. Luther McAlister had as her guest the past week, Miss Ester Gosnell, of Greenville, S. C.

We were all grieved to hear of the death of our good friend, Mr. Jesse Wilson.

The Girls Club enjoyed a moonlight picnic at Armstrong Park, Thursday night.

We are all looking forward to the 4th. We are expecting some exciting ball games, for we have a real baseball team.

Miss Letherenda Kirby is to spend the 4th with her cousin, Miss Marie Williams, of Chesnee, S. C.

Mrs. Roy Kincaid has returned home after undergoing a serious operation. We wish her a very speedy recovery.

Aunt Becky, quiet a lot of improvements are being made around our mill yard. Grass has been sown, which has added much beauty to the village.

We would be very glad to have you visit us, and of course, spend the 4th with us.

BOOTS.

OPELIKA, ALA.

Pepperell Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I have never seen any news of our little village in your paper, will write a short letter, for we don't want to be slighted. We have a wonderful little village; this is a new place only been built about four years, but we think Pepperell is all right.

We have a good ball team; wish you could come and see them play. Have you ever been down here since our mills was built? If, not you must come down and see us; will try to show you a good time.

PEPPERELL.

DAD'S PROMISE

Kind neighbor to Small Boy weeding in garden: "Did your daddy promise you something if you pull all the weeds out of the garden?"

Small Boy: "No, he didn't. He promised me something if I didn't."

"Is there more of your creed, Pat?" asked Grace, in a low, tense voice, and the girl continued:

"In spite of all abstacles, all conventions, arguments, I'll have a husband, I will be a mother. In spite of worldly considerations, family pride intellectual arrogance;—in spite of poverty or riches, in spite of lack of education or social opportunity, I will have a husband, I will be a mother.

"By every means I will prepare myself for this high service. I will take infinite pains to perfect my body and to make it beautiful. I will guard against drink and food excesses, against constricting and disfiguring bonds; against fat and all uncleanness, without and within; I will guard my body, so that my children may be strong and beautiful."

"My My! what a woman," whispered the man's white lips as he sat tense and troubled behind the flowers.

"Such expressions from anyone else would seem absolutely vulgar, protested Ada a bit huskily.

"But, coming from Pat, they are sublime," added Myrtle, very softly.

"Tell me more!" pleaded Grace, and Pat smiled.

"I will learn the arts of breath and voice control. I will sing, dance, skate, play on musical instruments, walk over mountains, swim in the sea. I will make myself a splendid woman physically. I will be physically joyful,—so that my children may have a splendid and joyful inheritance.

"I will conquer weakness in myself. I will fight evil thoughts, evil desires, evil habits. I will allow no envious feelings, no angry or jealous feelings to poison and possess my soul; I will drive them out with thought of love,—so that my children may have an inheritance of love."

"God in heaven!" groaned the man, rising as if in a troubled dream and pausing, spell bound as the sweet earnest voice continued:

"I believe in my own spiritual life, worked out by myself and based on love. I have boundless faith in the powers of love, and know that when all else fails I can find serenity of mind, joy in existence, by doing some simple act of love. Love! Wife! Mother! That is my creed. I say it over and over, as I go to sleep. With it I can do all things;—without it, nothing. I am a woman."

The man passed out, unnoticed,—keeping well out of sight of the quartette.

"Write that off for me, Pat;" pleaded Grace.

"Make a carbon copy for me," added Myrtle.

Ada Ousley gazed out of the window, her eyes fixed upon a flower girl across the street, selling fresh, June roses, and was silent, her thoughts seemingly far away.

An hour later, at the station, a distinguished looking gentleman occupied the seat nearest to the ticket window, apparently interested in the morning news, but in reality watching for our girls, and determined to know the destination of one of them, at least.

(To Be Continued)